NOVEMBER 1982

FORWARD

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Twelve selected teams took part in the Rangoon Division paddy planting contest (1982-83). The respective teams are seen attentively listening to the speech being made by U Kyaw Myint, Rangoon Division's People's Council Chairman before the start of the contest.

Photo: Hla Aye (Information)

Cover:

Pya Geha Cadres' Sales Centre (Myepadetha), Kandawgyi, Bahan Township which is managed by the graduates of Agriculture and Livestock Cadre training courses was opened on October 1,1982. The sales centre was opened with three objectives in mind—to enable the working people to buy at right prices, to make available fresh and wholesome goods and to ensure hygienic services.

Photo: Hla Aye (Information)

FORWARD

Vol. XXI No. 2 November, 1, 1982

Agriculture and Livestock Production

The agriculture and livestock cadre training courses, jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture & Forests and the Ministry of Defence under the leadership of the Burma Socialist Programme Party have reached course No 10 since its inauguration of course No 1 in 1980, the twelfth of May. Multiplier courses are also being conducted in the States and Divisions. Before these courses were started, basic bee-keeping courses No 1 to No 3 were also held.

These courses were held with the aim of increasing agricultural production, implementing integrated farming systematically and successfully, expansion of agricultural and livestock production which are being done on a manageable scale, applying modern and scientific methods in agriculture and livestock production and arousing the interest of the working people to participate and cooperate in the agriculture and livestock production. Agriculture and livestock production on a manageable scale, integrated farming and breeding and the settlement of agriculture and livestock breeding villages will be implemented step by step.

Agriculture and livestock production is the most basic production in this country's economic system. Furthermore, agriculture and livestock production provides the basic commodities for the people as well as raw materials that are needed for industrial purposes. This fact alone provides the need to increase the efforts in the development of the agriculture and livestock production sector. Priority must be given to increase the production in the agricultural and livestock sector. This important point was stressed by the Chairman of the Burma Socialist Programme Party in a speech he made at the Peasants Seminar at Ohndaw in Sagaing Division on January 1, 1963.

In accordance with the Agriculture and Livestock Study Group's motto "Consume to the full what is produced, export only the surplus", the cadres would strive to produce not only to fully meet the needs of the working people but also to have a surplus for export.

To realize the Agriculture and Livestock Study Group's motto, it is expected that modern scientific agriculture and livestock breeding methods will be disseminated among the working people and arouse their awareness and importance of agriculture and livestock production and thereby assuring their cooperation and efforts.

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CURRENT AFFAIRS

Burma Socialist Programme Party Chairman U Ne Win's address at the seventh meeting of the Central Committee

The following is our own translation of the address delivered by the Chairman of the Burma Socialist Programme Party, U Ne Win, at the seventh meeting of the Central Committee held in the central meeting hall, President House, Ahlone Road, Rangoon, at 9 am, 8 October, 1982:

Comrade Central Committee members:

What I am going to speak today is about an important law, the Burmese Citizenship Law. If this law must be explained, what had happened in the past must necessarily be recalled. I have no desire to hurt anybody in recounting this recent history. However, the truth might perhaps hurt somebody sometimes. But I do not wish to hurt anyone and I will try not to do so.

I would first like to explain about conditions that prevailed in Burma as a subject nation. After a part of Burma had been annexed by foreigners in 1824, one war after another was fought and the whole of our country subsequently became a subject nation. After becoming a subject country, we officially regained independence on 4 January 1948, as is known to all. During the period between 1824 and the time we regained independence in January 1948, foreigners, or aliens, entered our country unhindered under various pretexts. They came to live in Burma and mainly for economic reasons. The first to come were the English who ruled our country. After them came many of their camp followers. Let us say only that much.

We, the natives or Burmese nationals, were unable to shape our own destiny. We were subjected to the manipulations of others from 1824 to 4 January 1948. Let us now look back at the conditions that prevailed at the time we regained independence on 4 January 1948. We then find that the people in our country comprised true nationals, guests, issues from unions between nationals and guests or mixed bloods, and issues from unions between guests and guests. So at the time of independence there were not only true nationals, but also guests, issues of unions between guests and nationals and issues of unions between guests and guests. This became a problem after independence. The problem was how to clarify the position of guests and mixed bloods. When the problem was tackled two Laws emerged.

The Union Citizenship Act, 1948. This Act was promulgated on 4 January 1948, as Act No 66. The second Act was the Union Citizenship (Election) Act, 1948. This Act was promulgated on 3 May 1948, as Act No 26. The aim of the first Act was first to define citizens and their rights. The aim of the Union Citizenship (Election) Act was to solve the problem of immigrants I had mentioned. These people were already in Burma when we regained independence and they were to elect for Burmese citizenship if they so desired. They were to apply for it. Not that citizenship was to be granted without limitation. Certain qualifications were to be fulfilled. For this purpose the Act was promulgated.

Members of the Party Central Committee attend the first-day session of the seventh meeting of the Burma Socialist Programme Party Central Committee

Burma Socialist Programme Party Chairman U Ne Win, who presided over the seventh meeting of the Burma Socialist Programme Party Central Committee, delivers an address at the first-day session

I would like to explain certain significant points of this Act. Section 5 of the Citizenship Act provides that persons born after the Constitution had come into force were to be citizens of the Union of Burma (a) if born in the Union of Burma of parents one of whom is a Union citizen: where the father is a citizen of a foreign country, that person is to make a declaration within one year after reaching the age of majority that he renounced the foreign citizenship and elected to remain as a Union Citizen. If he or she did not make such a declaration he or she is to cease to be a Union Citizen at the end of that year; (b) if born outside of the Union of Burma of a Union Citizen father but had registered his birth in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed period at a respective Consulate of the Union; (c) born outside of the Union of Burma of a parent serving as a Government servant: where one of the parents is a foreigner he or she is to make a declaration within one year of having attained the age of majority renouncing foreign citizenship and electing to remain a Union Citizen. If he or she failed to do so he or she is to cease to be a Union Citizen at the end of that year.

I have singled out this matter because our blood is involved—our citizen, our national, is involved either as father or mother.

He or she having married a foreigner had an issue. That issue has the duty within one year on attaining the age of majority, to make a declaration renouncing foreign citizenship and electing to remain a citizen of ours. It is as if even a person with our blood must do this. This Act was promulgated as a matter of course. Should a person of mixed blood forget to elect Burmese citizenship as required by law before authorities concerned he or she automatically loses citizenship on completion of 19 years of age. That is one point.

Section 7 of the same Act states: (1) A foreigner may apply for citizenship certificate giving the following reasons. If the reasons are acceptable to the Minister a citizenship certificate may be issued to him. (a) Has completed the age of 18 years; (b) has lived continuously for not less than five years within the Union under the authority of the Union prior to submitting the application...I will read out only the relevant portion. There are many more points. What is meant here is that a foreigner who(a) had completed the age of 18, (b) had lived continuously for at least five years in the Union under the authority of the Union can apply for citizenship.

You might not have noticed what I had read out just now. It is mentioned that if the Minister accepts the reasons given a citizenship certificate may be granted to the applicant. This means that a citizenship certificate may be granted at the discretion of the Minister, appointed and empowered by the President for this purpose. That is, the Minister acting alone, has full powers to decide as he wishes.

In this same Act there are other points relating to those who had entered our country that I did not go into details to avoid hurting others. However I feel one point should be brought out. Section 13 of the Act states that a person who had served for at least three years either continuously or not may apply for citizenship during his service or within six months after termination of his service and may be granted citizenship if he fulfils requirements of the law even if he had given (1) no prior intimation of his desire to do so (2) or had not resided within the Union. Of foreigners who came into Burma there were many who served the English, but of them extra care has to be taken of armed forces personnel.

I will say only this much about this Act. The next Act is the Union Citizenship (Election) Act, 1948. I will read out Section 3 of that Act. Any person who fulfils the following qualifications may apply to the District officer concerned for Union citizenship. The qualifications are (a) being born in a territory under the suzerainty of the British monarch.

The British Empire at that time was very extensive and it was then said that the "sun never sets on the British Empire" in various parts of the world. People from within this Empire who wish to reside in our country as citizens were allowed to apply for such citizenship. This was a special privilege. Since we live in amity with the whole world, it is not right to give preference to one country only. We must be fair to all.

That same Section 3 has a sub-section (b) that states that those who have lived within the territory of the Union of Burma for eight years out of ten years prior to 1 January 1942 or 4 January 1948 are eligible to apply for Burmese citizenship. The qualifications therefore are that one must be born within the British Empire and must have lived within the territory of Burma for eight years out of ten years prior to 1 January 1942 or 4 January 1948. These, of course, are points of law.

There are actions to be taken under this Law. For instance, those who are in Burma and who satisfy those conditions must declare that they would like to elect Burmese citizenship and apply for Burmese citizenship.

On the part of the Burma Government, personnel from the department concerned must scrutinize the applications and issue citizenship certificates. In this respect, certain foreigners were illiterate or were unaware of the existence of this law. They therefore have not made the applications up to now and if legal action were to be taken against them there would be no end. A lot of bother and a lot of trouble for them as well as for us. What is worse and what should not have happened is as we had been saying all along since our Party was founded—the giving of full powers to a single person. Power was however entrusted to a single person under notions that prevailed at that time. Decision taken by the person in power was final. There were some irregularities with regard to grant of citizenship to persons before Independence; and have not persons arriving in Burma after Independence in 1948, also been given citizenship?

We cannot look on with folded arms on cases of grants of citizenship to those who had arrived in Burma after Independence. As I have said earlier, those foreigners who had settled in Burma at the time of Independence have become a problem. We made these two laws to solve this problem. But we were not able to apply these laws strictly with the result that the problem of these people exists up to this day. This problem not only remains: because of this problem, these people are now living in panic because most of them have no definite status.

If we could do something definite to define their rights, they will be happy. We on our part must also be magnanimous. In reality too we cannot be but magnanimous. These people, the foreigners, had settled down here since after 1824—1830, 1835, 1840—and had been here for more than 100 years. Their descendants retained their own nationality and were not Burmese citizens before Independence. After Independence, some left. Those who remained behind did not know what nationality they were. If we choose not to be magnanimous to them, if we consider that we have nothing to do with them and that they came here of their own accord and if we are to deal with them accordingly, they would be in great trouble with nowhere to go because they have lost contacts with their native places. We are here talking about the remote past, about foreign settlers who had come in the aftermath of the First Anglo-Burmese War.

And then we have those persons who came before 1948 Independence or before 1942, the year the war broke out. We therefore decided to make the latest Citizenship Law solve all these problems together.

We are, in reality, not in a position to drive away all those people who had come at different times for different reasons from different lands. We must also have sympathy on those who had been here for such a long time and give them peace of mind. We have therefore designated them *eh-naing-ngan-tha* (associate citizen) in this Law. Why have we given them this name? Because, we were all citizens in the beginning; then these people came as guests and eventually could not go back and have decided to go on living here for the rest of their lives.

Such being their predicament, we accept them as citizens, say. But leniency on humanitarian grounds cannot be such as to endanger ourselves. We can leniently give them the right to live in this country and to carry on a livelihood in a legitimate way. But we will have to leave them out in matters involving the affairs of the country and the destiny of the State. This is not because we hate them. If we were to allow them to get into positions where they can decide the destiny of the State and if they were to betray us we would be in trouble.

I will tell you an instance. Now let us use the term *eh-naing-ngan-tha* from now on. After the country gained Independence, some of these *eh-naing-ngan-tha* left this country again, leaving behind some of their family members. Some of them—*kalas* to be frank—did not go back to their *kala-pyi* but went to Singapore, Hong Kong or America. Some *tayokes* did not return to *tayoke-pyi* but went to Singapore, Hong Kong, Australia and America. They left behind a relative, say a brother, here. This brother would contact his brother in Hong Kong and his brother in England and would smuggle goods out of our country. We have actually seen such smugglings. We are aware of their penchant for making money by all means and, knowing this, how could we trust them in our organizations that decide the destiny of our country? We will therefore not give them full citizenship and full rights. Nevertheless, we will extend them rights to a certain extent. We will give them the right to earn according to their work and live a decent life. No more.

I have recounted the past. Now I shall speak on the present Burmese Citizenship Law. Beginning now, up to a certain point of time in future, there will be three classes of citizens. Racially, only pure blooded nationals will be called citizens. As for those foreign settlers who came here before Independence and who could not go back and who have applied for citizenship under the two laws mentioned before, we will scrutinize their applications and will grant them *eh-naing-ngan-tha* status if all conditions are satisfied. For those who have not applied for citizenship out of ignorance, we will tell them to apply for citizenship and consider them as *naing-ngan-tha-pyu khwint-ya-thu* (naturalised citizen) if all conditions are met. Citizenship will thus be granted in three categories (1) citizens; (2) *eh-naing-ngan-tha*; and (3) *naing-ngan-tha-pyu-khwint-ya-thu*. Who are *eh-naing-ngan-tha*? They are those who arrived in Burma before Independence and satisfy all conditions laid down in those two laws and who already applied for citizenship. They are *eh-naing-ngan-tha*. What is the difference between *eh-naing-ngan-tha* and *naing-ngan-tha-pyu- khwint- ya-thu*? Both came here in similar circumstances —before Independence, January 1948. The difference lies in whether they applied for citizenship or not. Those who have not yet applied for citizenship are, let us say, a bigger problem. Therefore, we have made a distinction between *eh-naing-ngan-tha* and *naing-ngan-tha-pyu-khwint-ya-thu*.

According to the Union Citizenship (Election) Act, 1948, a person with Burmese blood who failed to make certain declarations and renouncements when he or she comes of age loses his or her citizenship. Under our present law, not only those persons both of whose parents are nationals but also those persons only one of whose parents is a national automatically becomes a citizen on coming of age, without having to make declarations or renouncements.

There are three types of citizens at present as said earlier. There will be only one type in our country at some time in the future; that is there will only be citizens. What is known as *eh-naing-ngan-tha* and *naing-ngan-tha-pyu-khwint-ya-thu* will gradually disappear. How? A person is classified as an *eh-naing-ngan-tha* at present if qualifications, I said earlier, are met. We cannot trust him fully. That is why one is called an *eh-naing-ngan-tha*.

If the descendants of an *eh-naing-ngan-tha* continue to be regarded as *eh-naing-ngan-thas* they will never be in a position to enjoy the rights of citizens. I said earlier, that in view of what is happening at present, this *eh-naing-ngan-tha* is not trustworthy at present. As I said earlier, one lives in Burma; one lives in Hong Kong, and one lives in England and are engaged in bad business.

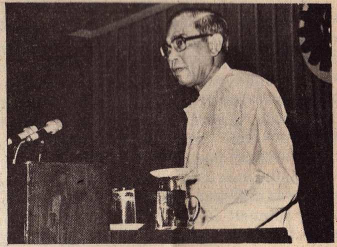
However, this blood relation will more or less cease to exist at the time of his or her grandchildren. When the grandchild is given citizenship, he will, just like any other citizens, become a full citizen.

Similarly, will the children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren of a *naing-ngan-tha-pyu-khwint-ya-thu* continue to be *naing-ngan-tha-pyu-khwint-ya-thu*? Will a *naing-ngan-tha-pyu-khwint-ya-thu* not be able to enjoy full rights? As I said earlier, his grandchildern will be given citizenship. Although there are three types of citizens at present—*eh-naing-ngan-tha,naing-ngan-tha-pyu-khwint-ya-thu*

(*Continued on page 10*)

General Secretary U Aye Ko submits the Central Executive Committee's Report at the first-day session of the seventh meeting of the Burma Socialist Programme Party Central Committee

Burma Socialist Programme Party Central Committee seventh meeting convened



Joint General Secretary Brigadier-General Tin Oo presents matters relating to the Pyithu Hluttaw

Burma Socialist Programme Party Central Committee seventh meeting's first-day session began at 9 am on 8 Oct. in the central meeting hall in the President House compound, Ahlone Road, Rangoon. It was presided over by Burma Socialist Programme Party Chairman U Ne Win with Secretary U Win Maung acting as master of ceremonies.

First, the master of ceremonies declared the meeting open and in order.

Secretary U Win Maung acting as master of ceremonies

Then Burma Socialist Programme Party Chairman U Ne Win delivered an address. (*Full text of the address reported separately.*)

Afterwards, Burma Socialist Programme Party General Secretary U Aye Ko submitted the Central Executive Committee's Report.

Party Inspection Committee Secretary U Ba Thaw submitted the Party Inspection Committee's Report and Party Discipline Committee Secretary U Khin Aye submitted the Party Discipline Committee's Report.

Joint General Secretary Brigadier-General Tin Oo presented for information the draft of the Burmese Citizenship Law that would be submitted to the third session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw; it was placed on record by the Central Committee meeting.

General Secretary U Aye Ko presented the matter for holding an election to fill one vacant seat on the Party Discipline Committee.

Elections Supervision Committee Chairman U Zaw Win explained the voting methods. Then casting votes, the Central Committee members elected Central Committee member U Maung Maung as member of the Party Discipline Committee.

Joint General Secretary Brigadier-General Tin Oo presented matters relating to the Pyithu Hluttaw; decision of the Central Committee members thereon was taken by vote. Then the meeting recessed.

On resumption of the meeting, Legal and Public Management Affairs Committee Secretary U Thaung Dan presented the matter of deciding on appeals; decision of the Central Committee members thereon was taken by vote.

Secretary U Than Hlaing presented amendments to the Constitution of the Burma Socialist Programme Party; decision of the Central Committee members thereon was taken by vote.

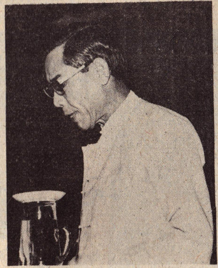
Secretary U Thein Ngwe presented amendments to the procedures of the Constitution of the Burma Socialist Programme Party; decision of the Central Committee members thereon was taken by vote.

Secretary U Htwe Han presented amendments to the Party Discipline procedures and amendments to the Party Discipline procedures concerning Party member Tatmadaw members; decision of the Central Committee members thereon was taken by vote. Then the meeting recessed.

When the meeting resumed Party Central Committee members U Gaik Tar No, U Thein Aung, U Pau Do Nang, U Than Oo, U Win Shein, U Ba Sein and U Mahn Hla Thein discussed the reports of the Central Executive Committee, the Party Inspection Committee and the Party Discipline Committee.

Afterwards, at 3.30 pm, the first-day session of the Burma Socialist Programme Party Central Committee's seventh meeting was adjourned.

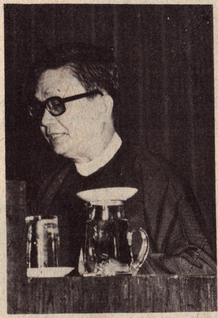
Elections Supervision Committee Chairman U Zaw Win explains the voting method



Party Inspection Committee Secretary U Ba Thaw submits the Party Inspection Committee's Report

Party Discipline Committee Secretary U Khin Aye submits the report of the Party Discipline Committee

Secretary U Htwe Han presents amendment to the Party Discipline procedures and amendment to the Party Discipline procedures concerning Party member Tatmadaw members



Secretary U Than Hlaing presents amendments to the Constitution of the Burma Socialist Programme Party

Legal and Public Management Affairs Committee Secretary U Thaung Dan presents the matter of deciding on appeals

Burma Socialist Programme Party Central Committee Seventh Meeting Second Day Session

Burma Socialist Programme Party Chairman U Ne Win, who presided over the meeting, signs resolutions on the second day of the seventh meeting of the Burma Socialist Programme Party Central Committee

The seventh meeting of the Burma Socialist Programme Party Central Committee continued for the second day in the central meeting hall of the President House compound on Ahlone Road, Rangoon, at 9 am. It was presided over by Burma Socialist Programme Party Chairman U Ne Win with Secretary U Htwe Han acting as master of ceremonies.

First, the master of ceremonies declared the second day session of the seventh meeting of the Central Committee open.

Legal and Public Management Affairs Committee Secretary U Thaung Dan then announced the decision of the Party Central Committee members in connection with appeals submitted to the Central Committee.

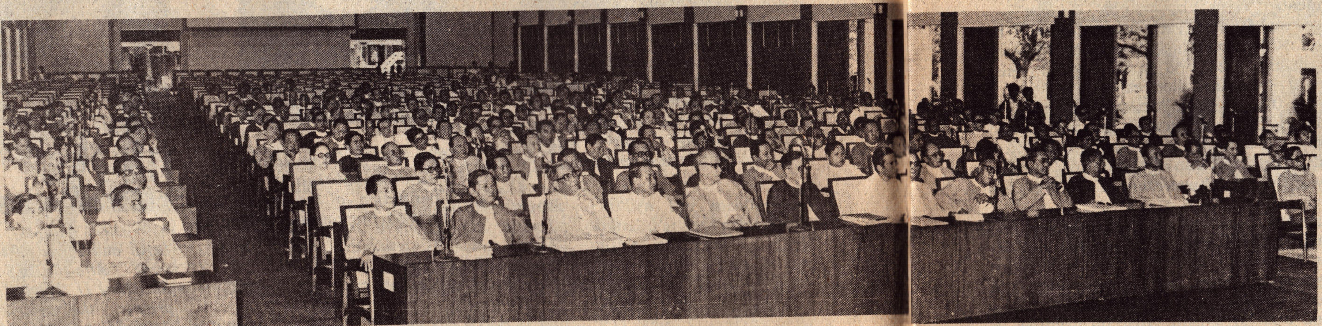
Afterwards, master of ceremonies Secretary U Htwe Han announced the decisions of the Central Committee in connection with amendments to the Constitution of the Burma Socialist Programme Party; amendments to the procedures of the Constitution of the Burma Socialist Programme Party; amendments to the Party Discipline procedures and amendments to the Party Discipline procedures concerning Party member Tatmadaw members.

Next, General Secretary U Aye Ko discussed and presented matters in reply to the discussions by the Central Committee member on the Central Executive Committee's Report.

The Central Committee members then approved the Central Executive Committee's Report, the Party Inspection Committee's Report and the Party Discipline Committee's Report.

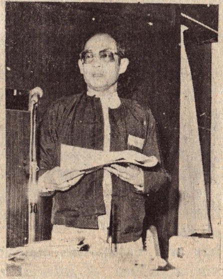
The meeting resolutions were announced and signed after which the seventh meeting of the Burma Socialist Programme Party Central Committee came to a successful conclusion later in the morning.

Party General Secretary U Aye Ko replies to the points raised by Central Committee members



Members of the Party Central Committee attend the second day session of the seventh meeting of the Burma Socialist Programme Party Central Committee

Secretary of the Legal and Public Management Affairs Committee U Thaung Dan announces the decision of the Party Central Committee members in connection with appeals submitted to the Central Committee on the second day of the seventh meeting of the Burma Socialist Programme Party Central Committee



Secretary U Htwe Han acts as master of ceremonies on the second day of the seventh meeting of the Burma Socialist Programme Party

(*from page* 5)

and pure citizens, the grandchildren of *eh-naing-ngan-tha* and *naing-ngan-tha-pyu-khwint-ya-thu* will become full citizens. Then, there will be only one type of citizens.

If the grandchildren of an *eh-naing-ngan-tha* or a *naing - ngan - tha-pyu-khwint-ya-thu* are to become full citizens, the *eh-naing-ngan-tha or naing-ngan-tha-pyu-khwint ya-thu* himself or herself, and his or her children and their children must live in our country correctly and must not misbehave. Only then can his or her grandchildren become citizens. If they misbehave their grandchildren cannot become citizens. As to action to be taken against them for misbehaviour, time limits, etc, are to be prescribed in Rules.

This is the first time we are taking action to enable those who have been in our country since before Independence to escape from a life of uncertainty about their own nationality. If necessary qualifications are met, they can live in our country; if they live correctly and properly, their grandchildren will become full citizens. What I would like to tell such persons is that, in recognition of what we have done to enable them to be certain of their own nationalities, they should live correctly and properly. I would also like to tell our true citizens, the Burmese, that they should not treat such persons arrogantly, saying they came from abroad or they are guests, but should realize that one day they will become one with us and all will be travelling in the same boat.

As everybody knows, this law was drafted in consultation with the whole country and a lot of time has been taken in drafting it. I do not know how many drafts were drawn up at the lower level. After it came to me, six more revisions had to be made because some terms and facts had been left out.

Even now I found one fact missing. I discovered that when I re-read it while writing this speech this morning. A clause about pure citizens. Citizenship is a person's birthright. Excepting for treason during a war, nobody can strip him of citizenship. This is what this clause is about. However, there is also another clause which gives him responsibilities. There is one point left unmentioned in this Section. If this is not put in, it may create disputes later on. That is why I am saying this. What is to be added is "A citizen shall have no right to renounce his or her citizenship in time of war in which the country is involved." This is what is to be included in the law. There is such a clause in the part concerning *eh-naing-ngan-tha* and *naing-ngan-tha-pyu-khwint-ya-thu.* It was inadvertantly left unmentioned in the Sections on pure citizens. We must therefore put it under Section 13 as Section 14. Section 13 says: "A citizen shall have no right to be a citizen of another country."Section 14 should read: "A citizen shall have no right to renounce his or her citizenship in time of war in which the country is involved." This must be put in because in time of war a citizen not wanting to go to war may say he no longer wants to be a citizen.

(Applause)

Two holidays a week to be given for workers' rest and recreation

In keeping with the living essence of the Burma Socialist Programme Party for promoting the well-being of the people, the Party and the State authorities will carry out a scheme to grant two holidays a week, without affecting leave and holiday rights prescribed for public servants, Defence servicemen and workers of factories, mills and other work establishments, and to prescribe as necessary and appropriate the working hours at offices, factories, mills and work establishments.

Granting of two days holiday a week will enable servicemen and workers have more work-free days and it will be most conducive to their health and happiness, rest and recreation.

They will enjoy the benefits of having more time to pursue activities of interest in the literary, art and cultural fields and other spheres, having more opportunity to be with members of their families to give closer attention and care for the children, to give more time to their moral upbringing, education and health; it will also afford opportunities for such activities as manageable scale agricultural and livestock farming; they may also indulge in sports and physical fitness activities and spend more time for health and hygiene, personally, at home and in one's environment.

By getting more time for rest each week, they will be reinvigorated after their working days, so they can return to work fully refreshed and carry on with their duties more diligently to their fullest capability.

On those work-free days, activities enhancing the workers' personal hygiene and health, household and environmental sanitation as well as sports activities will be organized under the leadership of the Burma Socialist Programme Party with the supervision of the People's Councils.

Party organizations, mass and class organizations will lead in organizing, agitating and educating the servicemen and workers to ensure that they understand this arrangement of giving two days holiday every week and make good and effective use of the opportunities of rest and recreation, and also to ensure that no decrease in commodity production results due to slightly reduced working hours.

The third session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw

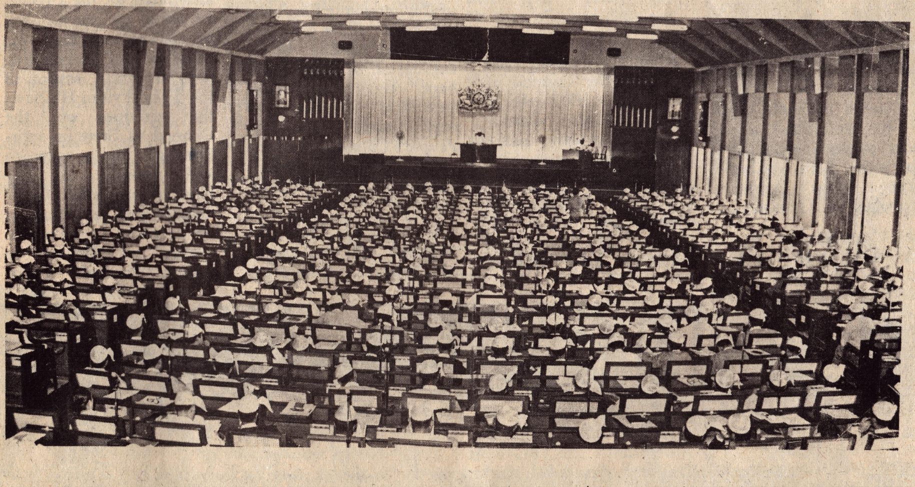
The third session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma commenced at 10 am on 11, October, 1982 in the Central Meeting Hall in the compound of the President House on Ahlone Road, and it was attended by 461 Pyithu Hluttaw members headed by President and Chairman of the Council of State U San Yu.

The morning session was presided over by U Than Yu, Pyithu Hluttaw member for Htantabin Township Constituency, Pegu Division, and U Aung Khin Tint, Director-General of the Office of the Pyithu Hluttaw, acted as master of ceremonies.

First of all, the chairman of the session announced that as 461 out of 468 Pyithu Hluttaw members eligible to attend the session were present, showing a 98.5 per cent attendance, the meeting was in order and he declared the commencement of the session.

Afterwards, the chairman of the session sought the approval of the Pyithu Hluttaw regarding the agenda of the entire third session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw and he later announced that it had been approved.

In accordance with the agenda, the third session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw continued for 4 days, and came to a successful conclusion on 14, October, 1982.



The third session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma in progress

Report of the Council of State submitted to the third session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw

Secretary of the Council of State U Aye Ko presents the Report of the Council of State on the first day of the third session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw

On behalf of the Council of State, Secretary of the Council of State U Aye Ko submitted the Report of the Council of State to the third session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw on 11, October.

In submitting the report, U Aye Ko said:

I am submitting the Report of the Council of State to the third session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw, which commences today, in accordance with Article 71 of the Constitution which says that the Council of State shall report on its activities to the nearest session of the Pyithu Hluttaw. The report covers the activities of the Council of State from 16 February 1982 to 15 September 1982. The report has been distributed to the Pyithu Hluttaw Members and it will therefore be outlined briefly chapter-wise.

The report contains introduction, seven chapters and conclusion. Chapter 1 is devoted to the work done by the Council of State in connection with resolutions and decisions of the Pyithu Hluttaw. It gives promulgation of the 1982 Water and Irrigation Tax Law, the 1982 Law of Production and Services Targets of the Economic Plan and the 1982 State Budget Law, and placing under suspension of some members and appointing substitute members of organizations under the People's Councils in accordance with the powers entrusted by the Pyithu Hluttaw.

Chapter 2 gives the activities of the Council of State in connection with matters to be submitted to the Pyithu Hluttaw. Given in this chapter are ascertaining the people's wishes, opinion and suggestions on the draft of the Burmese Citizenship Law under the guidance of the Party organs and People's Councils at various levels; drawing up the draft of the Burmese Citizenship Law on the basis of the Party Chairman's guidance and under the supervision of the Law Commission taking into consideration the people's wishes, opinions and suggestions; gathering of the opinions and remarks of the Hluttaw Affairs Committees on the draft after it was submitted to the Council of State by the Council of Ministers for the purpose of submitting it to the third session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw; the activities of the Council of State in scrutinizing the opinions and remarks of the Hluttaw Affairs Committees and reaching at the decision to allow the Council of Ministers to submit the draft of the law to the Pyithu Hluttaw.

Chapter 3 gives activities in connection with interpretation, decisions regarding political pension, award of medals and titles, formation, appointments and permission for resignations. I would like to make a presentation regarding the measures taken by the Council of State for interpretation of the provisions in Section 21 of Political Pension Law. There are people who had been convicted of one of the three political offences, one punishable under the Unlawful Association Act, second for high treason and another for sedition during the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal revolution for independence in Burma. While such people qualify for political pension by virtue of other aspects, they are denied political pension by section 21 of Political Pension Law. This chapter gives the action of the Council of State to interpret section 21 of the Political Pension Law to allow persons to enjoy political pension if they satisfy other conditions set out in the Political Pension Law.

Chapter 3 also gives the activities for fixation of pension rates to be allowed under Section 25 of the Political Pension Law, announcement of winners of Independence Mawgun, conferring of honorary titles and medallions, conferring of Abidhaza Maha Rahta Guru and Agga Maha Pandita titles and medallions, adding to and revising provisions for the award of Good Public Service Medal, Public Service Medal and Public Order and Rule of Law Medal. Activities in connection with sanction for revision and expansion of eight service organizations, appointment of executive committees and judges' committees in two village-tracts and investing executive powers to them temporarily, reorganization of Public Service Selection and Training Board and investing it with responsibilities, addition of one post of a Deputy Minister and appointing a Deputy Minister to that post, allowing a Deputy Minister to resign and appointment of a Deputy Minister in the vacated post, appointment of heads of service organizations and allowing a head of a service organization to resign are also given in this chapter.

Chapter (4) gives activities for directing, supervising over and coordinating action between regional organs of power and service organizations. Action taken on quarterly reports submitted by regional organs of power, activities in connection with the responsibilities of the Council of State under Article 73 (m) and Article 73 (o), settlement of the issue of whether law officers or police officers are to act as prosecuting officers in the courts and directives with regard to the People's Councillors who had been convicted are also given in this chapter.

Chapter (5) gives foreign relations. Appointment, transfer, accrediting and recall of Burmese ambassadors, decisions on the proposed appointment of ambassadors to Burma, decisions on the proposals for visits of parliamentary delegations from foreign countries to Burma, sending of a Pyithu Hluttaw delegation to the Federal Republic of Germany on a goodwill visit and selection of two members of the Pyithu Hluttaw to be included as members of the Burmese delegation to the United Nations General Assembly are also given in this chapter.

Chapter (6) gives the declared vacancies of Hluttaw seats. Resignations and deaths of Pyithu Hluttaw members, and announcement of vacant Pyithu Hluttaw seats as a result of being rendered null and void the election of candidates not in agreement with the provisions of Article 177 (a) of the Constitution are also given.

Chapter (7), being general, gives the President's tours within the country, seminars on education, the number of meetings of the Council of State held during the period covered by the report and the activities of the Law Commission. In addition, announcement about the election of some candidates as Pyithu Hluttaw members being rendered null and void as their election did not conform to the provisions of Article 177 (a) of the Constitution, intimations on the need for holding by-elections to fill up vacant Pyithu Hluttaw seats, proceedings leading to decisions, considered on case-by-case basis, whether the offences committed by some people's representatives were political or breach of moral character in nature are also given. It also mentions publication of a pamphlet containing procedures for executive committees of Township People's Councils in exercise of their powers and publication of all directives issued by the office of the Council of State from January 1978 to August 1982 in a single volume as Volume 2 of Directives of the Council of State.

I hereby request on behalf of the Council of State the Pyithu Hluttaw members to comment and give suggestions on the report giving the activities of the Council of State covering the period from 16 February 1982 to 15 September 1982 and the Pyithu Hluttaw to place it on record.

President and Chairman of the Council of State U San Yu and Pyithu Hluttaw members attend the third session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw on the first day

Director-General of the Pyithu Hluttaw Office U Aung Khin Tint acts as master of ceremonies at the third session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw on the first day

Council of Ministers report presented

Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha presents the Report of the Council of Ministers on 11, October of the third session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha submitted the report of the Council of Ministers to the third session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw on the opening day on 11, October.

A summary of the report:

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, the report of the Council of Ministers on the situation of the State is submitted on behalf of the Council of Ministers to the third session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw.

As stated in the preamble, this report covers work done by the Council of Ministers in management of public affairs during six months from January 1 to June 30, 1982.

Like previous reports, this one contains a preamble, seven chapters and a conclusion. Work done by the Council of Ministers is presented in various chapters. Important points from there will be summarized and explained.

Of the work done by the Council of Ministers, main economic matters will be presented first.

It will be found that the Council of Ministers has been endeavouring to implement projects within the framework of the annual Budget Law and annual Economic Plans' Production and Services Targets Law enacted by the Pyithu Hluttaw. Internal revenue collected in six months this year exceeded that in six months last year by over K 29 crores. Water tax and irrigation tax collected in the first six months covered by the report under the new law that came into effect in 1981-82 totalled up to K 62 lakhs. Customs duties collected in the first six months of this year exceeded those collected in the first six months of last year by over K 76 crores. Rewards were given to seizures made after the laying down of procedures for giving rewards under the Customs Law. Within this first six months, authorities not only issued rewards for those who gave information and organizations that carried out investigations but also paid in over K 30 lakhs to the central fund established for welfare of all in the service of the State.

Volume of currency in circulation in the country increased by over 11 per cent over that of last year. It is due to use of more funds in projects being carried out to raise commodity production in agriculture and other sectors. Working people's savings in the banks too increased compared with last year. Exports were targeted at over K 375 crores in 1981-82 plan year but actual exports came up only to K 350 crores due to demand instability and price fluctuations. This year, the export target is K 425 crores. To achieve it, more goods must be produced in the country and sold abroad. Due to world economic recession, markets abroad are sluggish and prices are falling. More so are prices of farm produce and raw materials produced by developing countries especially. Accordingly developing countries are having to review their economic performances. Burma too has to review commodity production and export situation. In export, from the beginning of 1982-83, April to September, the value contracted was over K 231 crores and the value shipped was only K 134 crores. So the Economic Coordination Committee of the Council of Ministers gave guidance to try and sell more of goods saleable abroad and at least realize as much as was exported last year. In accord with this guidance corporations exporting goods are reviewing the export targets and taking necessary measures.

Export of rice and rice products is most important. To be able to sell rice and rice products as much as targeted, it is necessary to get as much of paddy as targeted in purchases in the country. Last year, more than targeted number of baskets of paddy was obtained in purchases, under the leadership of the Burma Socialist Programme Party, with the supervision of the People's Councils, efforts of the departments concerned and dutifulness of the cultivators. Because of that, authorities were able to make arrangements for export as well as for domestic consumption.

In the previous financial year, the paddy purchase target was 2,059 lakhs of baskets. By the end of March 1982 the State had obtained 2,066.7 lakhs of baskets. This year, 1982-83, the paddy purchase target is 2,070 lakhs of baskets. As it is not yet harvest time, only about 13 lakhs have been obtained up to the end of September 1982. It is expected to come up to target at the harvest time, as in previous years. It is essential that utmost be done by Party, Council and departmental personnel concerned as in previous years and that cultivators too be duty conscious and sell paddy to the State to meet targets.

In implementation of the State's economic plans, agriculture is the main sector as stated in the guidance of the Burma Socialist Programme Party. As mentioned in the report, authorities have taken such measures as launching special high-yield paddy projects, striving for higher yields of wheat, groundnut, sunflower, sesamum, flowering sesamum, oil palm, *wagyi*, *wagale*, jute, potatoes and pulses to exceed targets, and supplying natural fertilizers, blue-green algae bio-fertilizers and chemical fertilizers for better crop yields.

In livestock and fishery sector too, pure and high quality stocks of cattle, pigs and fowls are being systematically raised to get increased quality as well as quantity. Inoculations are given to prevent epidemics among livestock. Fish and prawns are being caught according to projects and are being sold not only in the country but also abroad.

In mining, efforts are being made by the Mines Ministry to exploit mineral resources. Tin, tungsten, scheelite mixed production in these six months exceeded targets. Mineral export situation too improved in these six months. In accord with announced stipulations for purchase of gems brought forth for sale by members of the public, purchases are being made and up to end of June 1982 over K 70 lakhs worth have been bought.

In processing and manufacturing sector, plants running on raw materials from the agricultural sector and plants assisting agriculture in many ways are being built and operated. Many have been commissioned and are already running. Purchase of industrial raw material crops is going on briskly according to plans and plants are being renovated, extended and modernized. Researches are also being conducted as are necessary for processing and manufacturing sector. Moreover materials cast aside or discarded in processing and manufacturing are being put to good use innovatively, with experimental recycling work to get useful products.

Efforts are being made from production side to get supplies of fuel and energy as their use is daily growing. Measures are being taken to explore and drill for oil as an important source for fuel output. Priority works are described in the report. As good prospects for oil have been found, work is being done as much as is permitted by technical and financial conditions. Up to the time of this report, however, there is still some way to go to reach the expected stage.

Work done in management and social sectors will now be presented.

It will be seen from the report that the Council of Ministers has been trying as much as possible for maintenance of law and order and discipline in the country. Localized operations were launched in States and Divisions for prevention and suppression of crime. As it has been found that the incidence of crime in some States/Divisions has not declined but has even risen, projects are being drawn up and implemented to bring down the incidence of crime. So it is expected that crime rate will drop in the coming six months. The report describes work done with all security alertness under the Law to Safeguard the State from Elements Bent on Obstruction and Destruction.

The threat posed by narcotic drug abuse for mankind of the world today is being fought off in accord with the decision of the Pyithu Hluttaw. Action is being taken to search and destroy by mass means the poppy and hemp crops grown clandestinely by some for personal gain with narrow outlook, and also to effectively stop drug peddlers and users. Crop substitution and rehabilitation work is also being done. Ways are being found and pursued to prevent relapses after treatment to cure drug dependency. Educative activities are also being conducted extensively to increase awareness of the people, including the youths, about the dangers of drug abuse.

For rural development, the yearly granted funds are being used in development projects by the People's Council organizations. Rural development funds have also been granted for agriculture and livestock farming activities. For sufficiency of water supply for the people, Pugyi Reservoir and Water Supply Project, Rangoon, is being implemented. For upper Burma cities such as Mandalay and Magwe, too, water supply projects are being carried out.

Work done in labour affairs includes registration for employment and placement in vacancies of jobs. The number of workers registered under the Social Security Act is increasing. For them, medical and cash benefits are being given according to law. Arrangements are being made to protect workers from worksite accidents and occupational diseases. It is also arranged with necessary organizations for welfare of workers. Training is also being provided under a project for in-service technical efficiency. Best socialist workers are also selected through Model Workers Scheme and honoured for their contributions to increased commodity production.

In the field of education, work is being done in accord with the education policies of the Burma Socialist Programme Party. The scheme for compulsory primary education has been drawn up and is being scrutinized. The literacy movement is being extended as a mass movement. During the six months under report, whole-township literacy has been achieved in 14 townships. Work is being done to effect arrangements included in the Education Scheme recommended at the Seminar on Education sponsored by the Council of State in November 1980. It has been announced since April 1982 that basic education shall span from the kindergarten to the eleventh standard for a more firm and high-level basic education. Necessary school text books are being produced in time for teaching according to the new curriculum and syllabus. And, to get teacher needed for teaching of English language, instructor training courses are being held for basic education

Members of the Panel of Chairmen

The third session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw elected a 14-member Panel of Chairmen. Members of the Panel of Chairmen elected are: U La-on Yaw, Myitkyina Township Constituency 2, Kachin State; U Gaik Tar No, Dimawhso Township Constituency 1, Kayah State; U Kan Tun, Hlaingbwe Township Constituency 1, Karen State; U Gay Lein, Mindat Township Constituency, Chin State; U Thaung Sein, Monywa Township Constituency 2, Sagaing Division; U Tin Dun, Mergui East Township Constituency 1, Tenasserim Division; U Nyunt Tin, Letpadan Township Constituency 2, Pegu Division; U Han Oo, Natmauk Township Constituency 1, Magwe Division; U Than Oo, Natogyi Township Constituency 1, Mandalay Division; U Aung Win, Moulmein Township Constituency 2, Mon State; U Maung Mya Tha, Manaung Township Constituency, Rakhine State; U Kyaw Than, Kyauktan Township Constituency 2, Rangoon Division; U Tommy Han, Mongkhat Township Constituency, Shan State and U Tin Kyi, Kyonpyaw Township Constituency 1, Irrawaddy Division.

Pyithu Hluttaw members who have not yet taken the oath of office, take oath of office on the first day of the third session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw

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primary and middle school teachers.

In the field of health, projects are being systematically drawn up and carried out to promote public health. Research work is also being carried on, including that on indigenous medicine. More hospitals are being built, by the department concerned as well as by means of funds donated by the public. Sports and physical fitness activities are also being organized extensively as a mass movement. Construction of modern stadiums and gymnasiums is also under way, depending on financial conditions. For technique exchanges and uplift of standards, goodwill sports delegations are sent to foreign countries and there have also been delegations coming to Burma from abroad.

In the field of information, radio programmes contributory to advancement of agriculture and increase of commodity production in accordance with the socialist economic system are being broadcast. Contributory articles and news broadening and enriching the knowledge of the farmers in agriculture are published in daily newspapers. The work of building television transmission stations for upper Burma for extended television broadcasting is quite considerably gaining momentum and progressing.

As regards foreign affairs, the report describes Burma's activities of maintaining friendly relations with various nations of the world, conducting reciprocal interchanges with foreign countries, especially maintaining cordial and close relations with neighbouring countries, and participating with integrity in various agencies of the United Nations, standing on its independent and active foreign policy.

In conclusion the Prime Minister reports that the Council of Ministers is conducting the work of managing public affairs in accord with the socialist democratic practices and requested the Pyithu Hluttaw members to discuss the report and give suggestions, and the Pyithu Hluttaw session to place it on record.

Report of the Council of People's Justices

Chairman of the Council of People's Justices U Tin Aung Hein presents the Report of the Council of People's Justices on the first day of the third session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw

On behalf of the Council of People's Justices, Council of People's Justices Chairman U Tin Aung Hein submitted the report of the Council of People's Justices at the third session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw on 11, Oct and five members of the Pyithu Hluttaw discussed in support of the Council's report on 13 Oct. Chairman of the People's Justices U Tin Aung Hein replied to points raised by the members on 14, Oct. The Chairman of the session announced that the report has been placed on record with the approval of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

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Report of the Council of People's Attorneys

Chairman of the Council of People's Attorneys U Myint Maung presents the Report of the Council of People's Attorneys on the first day of the third session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw

On behalf of the Council of People's Attorneys, Council of People's Attorneys Chairman U Myint Maung submitted the report of the Council of People's Attorneys at the third session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw on 11, Oct and five members of the Pyithu Hluttaw discussed in support of the Council's report on 13, Oct. Chairman of the People's Attorneys U Myint Maung replied to points raised by the members on 14, Oct. The Chairman of the session announced that the report has been placed on record with the approval of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

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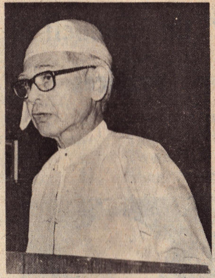
Report of the Council of People's Inspectors



Chairman of the Council of People's Inspectors U San Maung presents the Report of the Council of People's Inspectors on the first day of the third session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw

On behalf of the Council of People's Inspectors, Council of People's Inspectors Chairman U San Maung submitted the report of the Council of People's Inspectors at the third session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw on 11, Oct and five members of the Pyithu Hluttaw discussed in support of the Council's report on 13, Oct. Chairman of the People's Inspectors U San Maung replied to points raised by the members on 14, Oct. The Chairman of the session announced that the report has been placed on record with the approval of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

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Report of the Elections Commission

Secretary of the Elections Commission U N. D. Zau Tawng submits the report of the Elections Commission to the third session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw on the first day

The Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at Different Levels Elections Commission Secretary U N.D. Zau Tawng submitted the report of the Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at Different Levels Elections Commission on 11, Oct and two members of the Pyithu Hluttaw discussed in support of the Commission's report on 13, Oct. The Secretary of the Commission replied to points raised by the members on 14, Oct. The Chairman of session announced that the report has been placed on record with the approval of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

Burma Citizenship Bill submitted to third session of Third Pyithu Hluttaw

Minister for Home & Religious Affairs U Bo Ni, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, presents the Burmese Citizenship Draft Law on the first day of the third session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw

Minister for Home & Religious Affairs U Bo Ni, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, submitted the Burma Citizenship Bill to the third session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw on the opening day on 11 October.

In submitting the Bill, Minister for Home & Religious Affairs U Bo Ni said:

I hereby submit the Burma Citizenship Bill on behalf of the Council of Ministers.

As the Pyithu Hluttaw members already know, the Union Citizenship Act, 1948 and the Union Citizenship (Election) Act, 1948 were promulgated at the time when Burma gained her independence. The right to elect for Union Citizenship under the Union Citizenship (Election) Act, 1948 generally expired on 30 April 1950. As these acts were dratted and promulgated when Burma was fighting for independence there were many shortcomings and loopholes. As the conditions have now changed there arises the need for drafting and promulgating a new law.

That is why the Council of Ministers prepared a draft law for replacing the Union Citizenship Act, 1948 and submitted it to the Council of State in 1976. The Council of State decided to take time to prepare the draft law after extensive consultations.

In accordance with the decision of the Council of State, the Council of Ministers revised the draft law and submitted it to the Council of State in 1977. The Council of State gave guidance for rewriting the law after seeking the opinion of the Party, Council, mass and class organizations and the working people residing in frontier areas as well as in towns and cities as the draft law was of great importance.

The Law Commission, formed by the Council of State on 4 July 1978, solicited the opinion of the people in accordance with the guidance given by the Council of State, Teams comprising members of the Law Commission visited five States and Divisions to explain matters relating to the law and held discussions with the Party and Council and departmental personnel during the first trip. The Law Commission then drew up a Citizenship draft law by incorporating the views and suggestions of the people. The draft law was then submitted to the Council of State in 1979.

At a meeting sponsored by the Council of State and to which personnel of the Burma Socialist Programme Party and the Central Organs of Power were invited on 22 September 1979, the then Chairman of the Council of State Party Chairman stressed the utmost importance of the Citizenship Law and said because of its extreme importance, the opinion of the people should be sought once again. He gave guidance that if the law was drawn up in haste and submitted to the Pyithu Hluttaw it might create undesirable problems in future. Furthermore, he gave guidance on the object and principles to be observed in drawing up the Citizenship Law at the meeting for giving guidance on the drafting of the Citizenship Law held on 6 November 1979 and at the tenth Party Central Committee meeting held on 11 December 1979. The Law Commission, in accordance with the Party Chairman's guidance, prepared manuals and documents regarding advice to be sought and these were distributed to the Burma Socialist Programme Party Central Committee Headquarters, the Tatmadaw Organizing Committee, the Central Organs of Power and the State and Division People's Council Executive Committees. Teams comprising Law Commission members visited the 14 States and Divisions for the second time in 1980 and sought the advise of the people for drafting the Citizenship Law. The clarification and advice seeking groups from the States and Divisions again clarified and explained in each of the States and Divisions and sought the advice of the people. After this, the Law Commission prepared the Burma Citizenship Draft Law and explanation thereto based on the suggestions received from the public and forwarded them to the Ministry of Home & Religious Affairs for further action. The Ministry of Home & Religious Affairs submitted the Burma Citizenship Draft Law and explanation thereto to the Council of Ministers on 7 January 1982. The Council of Ministers in turn submitted them to the Council of State.

At the meeting of the Council of State held in February 1982, the Chairman of the Council of State gave guidance that further suggestions be sought from the people. In his speech at the second session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw, the Secretary of the Council of State also stated that the Law Commission, in accordance with the guidelines set down by the

(Continued on page 23)

37th UNITED NATIONS DAY

United Nations Day message from UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar

United Nations Day commemorates an event which signified a new approach to the management of international affairs. The entry into force thirty seven years ago, of the Charter of the United Nations was an expression of humanity's determination to eradicate the scourge of war and establish a global environment of peace, stability and progress. It demonstrated a firm resolve that international relations should be based not on the assertion of power but on justice, on the rule of law, on respect for human dignity and the equal rights of nations large and small.

The realities of the world of today remind us of the need, urgent and intense, to renew this determination and resolve. We have witnessed the recrudescence in recent months, precisely of those ways of thought and behaviour in the international domain which had rent asunder the fabric of peace earlier in this century and caused untold agony to mankind. The world we see today is scarred by violence and conflict.

We are faced with an erosion of confidence in the capacity of nations to settle their disputes peacefully. The arms race pursues its relentless course, taking a heavy toll of humanity's treasure and talent. In an age which prides itself on its social ingenuity and technological imagination, the problems of poverty in large sections of the globe remain unanswered in practical terms. Effective recognition and observance of human rights is far from being achieved on a universal scale. All these factors undermine the very foundations of peace.

An attitude of helplessness and pessimism about the present world situation, however, would be more dangerous than the situation itself. There are elements of hope and promise which must be continually nurtured if a new directionis to be given to world affairs. One of the most refreshing of these is the abhorrence of war and the attachment to justice which have taken root in the minds of peoples, especially of the youth. The older generation has experienced enough of egoistic nationalism and the young do not wish to be imprisoned by the past, with its fears and hates and prejudices. To orient our vision towards the future and to work for rational and peaceful change is the heart of the principles to which nations pledged themselves in the Charter of the United Nations.

The United Nations embodies the movement for peace, a movement away from confrontation to consensus through the difficult process of negotiation. It is a movement which calls for the courage to understand the aspirations and interests of others. Above all, it calls for utmost and unreserved commitment. On United Nations Day, I appeal to all to make this commitment afresh.

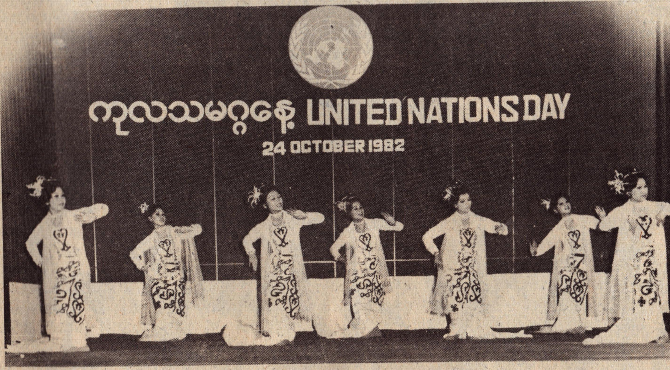
Resident Co-ordinator for UN Development Activities and UNDP Resident Representative Mr Erling Dessau delivers a speech at the ceremony to mark the 37th Anniversary of the United Nations Day

The 37th Anniversary of the United Nations was commemorated at the City Hall in Rangoon on 24, October.

The ceremony was attended by Minister for Foreign Affairs U Chit Hlaing, Deputy Minister U Tin Ohn, Deputy Minister for Planning & Finance Dr Maung Shein, Burma Socialist Programme Party Central Committee Headquarters International Relations and Foreign Affairs Committee Secretary U Min Kyi and Science and Technology Affairs Committee Secretary U Hla Moe, Resident Co-ordinator for United Nations Development Activities in Burma, Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Mr Erling Dessau, members of the diplomatic corps, heads of department and personnel of the United Nations Organizations.

The Resident Co-ordinator for UN Development Activities in Burma, on behalf of the United Nations Day Celebrations Committee; delivered an address and inaugurated the ceremony.

The guests were entertained to a film show on the United Nations and a cultural show by the Theatre Division of the Fine Arts Department, Ministry of Culture.



Artistes from the Theatre Division of the Fine Arts Department perform a dance number at the ceremony to mark the 37th Anniversary of the United Nations Day

Exhibition on the United Nations at work in Burma

The five-day exhibition on the "United Nations at Work in Burma", jointly sponsored by the United Nations Information Centre and other UN Organizations in Rangoon and Departments and Corporations of the various Ministries. was formally opened at the City Hall at 9 am on 18 Oct with a speech by Mr Erling Dessau, Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Acting Director of the UNIC in Rangoon.

Present on the occasion were personnel of the UN Organizations, heads of department and guests.

The exhibition depicts the activities of the UN assisted programmes and projects being implemented in Burma as well as those of UN Organizations and on display will be posters, paintings, photographs, slides and films, charts, diagrams, maps, models, equipments and samples devoted to UN activities.

The exhibition will be open to the public daily from 18 to 22 October between 9 am and 7 pm and films on UN activities will be screened in front of the City Hall from 7 pm to 10 pm.

Moreover, UNICEF greeting cards, calendars and UN stamps which include the Union Flag and publications will be put on sale at the exhibition.

Students and the working people visit the exhibition on the "United Nations at Work in Burma."

Legislation, elections, formation and placing on record by the third session

The third session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma passed one bill, held four elections, formed one commission and placed 11 matters on record.

The bill passed into law was the Burmese Citizenship Law.

The elections were those of the members of the Panel of Chairmen; of a Member of the Council of State, under Article 64 (a) of the Constitution; of a member of the Council of People's Justices, and of a member of the Pyithu Hluttaw Affairs Committee.

The formation was that of the Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at Different Levels Elections Commission.

The 11 matters placed on record were: presentation of the matter concerning six vacant seats on the Pyithu Hluttaw, one vacant seat on the Council of State, one vacant seat on the Council of People's Justices, the vacant seat for the Chairman of the Council of People's Justices, and one vacant seat on the Pyithu Hluttaw Affairs Committee; the condolence of the Pyithu Hluttaw on the passing away of four members of the Pyithu Hluttaw; presentation of the Council of State of the matter concerning the election of the Chairman of the Council of People's Justices; presentation of the Council of State of the matter concerning the assignment of duties to a member of the Pyithu Hluttaw Affairs Committee; selection of two members of the Pyithu Hluttaw to enable them to be included in the Burmese delegation sent to the 37th Session of the United Nations General Assembly; the Report presented by the Council of State; the Re-report presented by the Council of Ministers; the Report presented by the Council of People's Justices; the Report presented by the Council of People's Attorneys; the Report presented by the Council of People's Inspectors, and, the Report presented by the Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at Different Levels Elections Commission.

(*from page* 19)

Council of State, will redraft the Burma Citizenship Draft Law and explanation thereto and present them to the people for their suggestions in the near future and that a final draft based on the suggestions received would be prepared and measures for its submission to the Pyithu Hluttaw would be taken as soon as possible.

Teams comprising the Law Commission members presented the Burma Citizenship Draft Law to the people for the third time in April and May 1982. The Law Commission re-drafted the Burma Citizenship Law by taking into serious consideration suggestions received from the 14 States and Divisions. The Draft Law was submitted to the Burma Socialist Programme Party Central Committee Headquarters and the Council of State in September 1982 for guidance. Thus, I would like to state that this Draft Law was prepared after serious consideration in all aspects.

Under the Burma Citizenship Bill, there are three types of citizens—citizens, *eh-naing-ngan-tha* (associate citizens) and *naing-ngan-tha-pyu-khwint-ya-thu*, (naturalized citizens). A person both of whose parents are nationals is a citizen by birth. The right of being a pure citizen cannot under any circumstances be withdrawn except through one's own fault. It has been prescribed to take action not only against those who committed crimes but also against those who abetted in the act. With the exception of meting out punishment, only organizations conferred with the necessary right are permitted to pass judgement with regard to the remaining matters of this law. The status of being citizen, *eh-naing-ngan-tha* and *naing-ngan-tha-pyu-khwint-ya-thu* cannot be easily gained, and if the citizenship, status of being *eh-naing-ngan-tha* and *naing-ngan-tha-pyu-khwint-ya-thu* are revoked or terminated, one cannot apply again for regaining these rights. It will be found that the law contains provisions one will have to observe so that one will not lose the citizenship and the status of *eh-naing-ngan-tha* and *naing-ngan-tha-pyu-khwint-ya-thu* which have been gained with difficulty.

As the Bill has been distributed among Pyithu Hluttaw members, each and every section will not be read out. The Bill has eight chapters. Chapter 1 concerns name and definition; Chapter 2 citizenship; Chapter 3 *eh-naing-ngan-tha* (associate citizenship); Chapter 4 *naing-ngan-tha-pyu-khwint-ya-thu* (naturalized citizenship). Chapters 2,3 and 4 also deal with terminating and revoking the right of citizenship, *eh-naing-ngan-tha* and *naing-ngan-tha-pyu-khwint-ya-thu* and offences and punishments relating to stating wrong facts and figures and abetment in the offence and related punishment.

Chapter 5 deals with the decisions as to citizenship, *eh-naing-ngan-tha* or *naing-ngan-tha-pyu-khwint-ya-thu*, Chapter 6 Central Body, Chapter 7 Appeals and Chapter 8 general provisions.

The Pyithu Hluttaw Affairs Committees, in studying and appraising the Burma Citizenship Bill now submitted, made remarks that the Pyithu Hluttaw should pass the Bill as it was found that it was drafted based on past, present and future conditions and with fairness and justice in all aspects according to the dictates of nature, law and society. The Council of State also submitted that the Pyithu Hluttaw should pass this Bill.

I would like to request, through the chairman of the session, that the Pyithu Hluttaw members study, discuss and approve the Burma Citizenship Bill now submitted. (Applause).

Burma Citizenship Law promulgated

The Chairman of the Council of State on 15, October promulgated the Burma Citizenship Law which was approved and passed by the third session of the Third Pyithu Hluttaw.

Burma Citizenship Law

(Pyithu Hluttaw Law No 4 of 1982)

Chapter I

Title and Definition

1. This Law shall be called the Burma Citizenship Law

2. The following expressions contained in this Law shall have the meanings given hereunder:—

(a) "State " means the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma;

(b) "Citizen" means a Burma citizen;

(c) "Associate Citizen" means an associate citizen prescribed by this Law;

(d) "Naturalized Citizen" means a naturalized citizen prescribed by this Law;

(e) "Foreigner" means a person who is not a citizen, an associate citizen or a naturalized citizen;

(f) "Certificate of Citizenship" means a certificate of citizenship granted under the Union Citizenship (Election) Act, 1948 or the Union Citizenship Act, 1948 or this Law;

(g) "Certificate of Associate Citizenship" means a certificate of associate citizenship granted under this Law;

(h) "Certificate of Naturalized Citizenship" means a certificate of naturalized citizenship granted under this Law;

(i) "Central Body" means the body established under this Law.

Chapter II

Citizenship

3. Nationals such as the Kachin, Kayah, Karen, Chin, Burman, Mon, Rakhine or Shan and ethnic groups as have settled in any of the territories included within the State as their permanent home from a period prior to 1185 B.E., 1823 A.D. are Burma citizens.

4. The Council of State may decide whether any ethnic group is national or not.

5. Every national and every person born of parents, both of whom are nationals are citizens by birth.

6. A person who is already a citizen on the date this Law comes into force is a citizen. Action however, shall, be taken under section 18 for infringement of the provision of that section.

7. The following persons born in or outside the State are also citizens:—

(a) persons born of parents, both of whom are citizens;

(b) persons born of parents, one of whom is a citizen and the other an associate citizen;

(c) persons born of parents, one of whom is a citizen and the other a naturalized citizen;

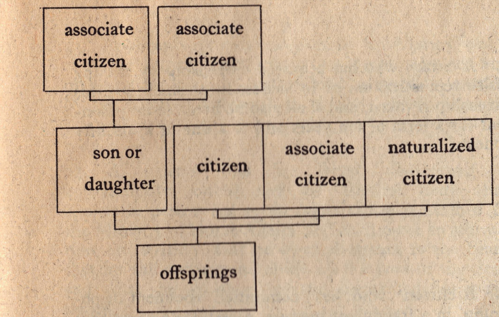
(d) offsprings born of parents, one of whom is—

(i) a citizen; or

(ii) an associate citizen; or

(iii) a naturalized citizen;

and the other born of parents, both of whom are associate citizens;



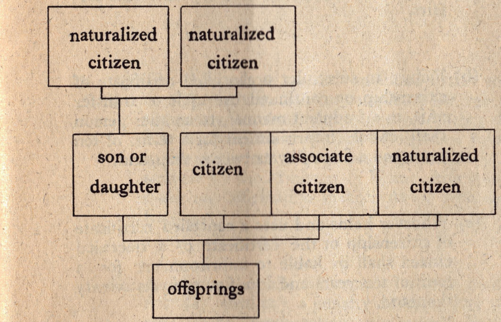
(e) offsprings born of parents, one of whom is—

(i) a citizen; or

(ii) an associate citizen; or

(iii) a naturalized citizen;

and the other born of parents, both of whom are naturalized citizens;



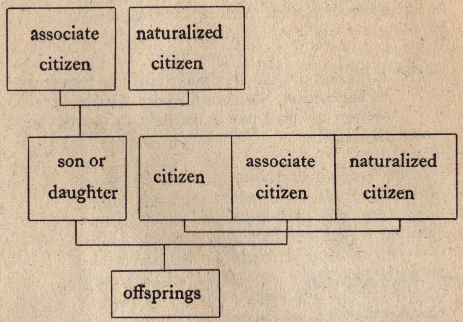
(f) offsprings born of parents, one of whom is —

(i) a citizen; or

(ii) an associate citizen; or

(iii) a naturalized citizen;

and the other born of parents, one of whom is an associate citizen and the other a naturalized citizen.



8. (a) The Council of State may, in the interest of the State, confer on any person citizenship or associate citizenship or naturalized citizenship.

(b) The Council of State may, in the interest of the State, revoke the citizenship or associate citizenship or naturalized citizenship of any person, except a citizen by birth.

9. In respect of a citizen born in the State, the parent or guardian shall have his birth registered in the prescribed manner, within one year from the date he completes the age of ten years, at the organizations prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Proviso. If registration is not possible within one year from the date he completes the age of ten years, application may be made by the parent or guardian, furnishing sufficient reasons to the organizations prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

10. In respect of a citizen born outside the State, the parent or guardian shall have his birth registered in the prescribed manner, within one year from the date of birth at the Burmese Embassy or Consulate or organizations prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Proviso. If registration is not possible within one year from the date of birth, application may be made by the parent or guardian, furnishing sufficient reasons to the Central Body through the Burmese Embassy or Consulate or organizations prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

11. (a) A parent or guardian who fails to comply with section 9 or section 10 shall pay a penalty of kyats fifty per year to the Burmese Embassy or Consulate or an organization prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) A parent or guardian who fails for five years in succession to comply with section 9 or section 10 shall pay a penalty of kyats one thousand.

12. A citizen shall

(a) respect and abide by the laws of the State;

(b) discharge the duties prescribed by the laws of the State;

(c) be entitled to enjoy the rights prescribed by the laws of the State.

13. A citizen shall not acquire dual citizenship.

14. A citizen shall have no right to renounce his citizenship during any war in which the State is engaged.

15. (a) A citizen shall not lose his citizenship merely by marriage to a foreigner.

(b) A foreigner shall not acquire citizenship merely by marriage to a citizen.

16. A citizen who leaves the State permanently, or who acquires the citizenship of or registers himself as a citizen of another country, or who takes out a passport or a similar certificate of another country ceases to be a citizen.

17. The citizenship of a citizen by birth shall not be revoked, except in the case of cessation of citizenship under section 16.

18. A citizen who has acquired citizenship by making a false representation or by concealment shall have his citizenship revoked, and shall also be liable to imprisonment for a term of ten years and to a fine of kyats fifty thousand.

19. A citizen who has committed abetment of obtaining, in a fraudulent manner, a certificate of citizenship or associate citizenship or naturalized citizenship for another person shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of seven years and to a fine of kyats ten thousand.

20. (a) The certificate of citizenship of a person whose citizenship has ceased or has been revoked shall be cancelled.A person holding such a cancelled certificate shall surrender it in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) Failure to surrender a cancelled certificate of citizenship or continued use of it or transfer of it, in a fradulent manner, to another person shall entail imprisonment for a term of ten years and a fine of kyats twenty thousand.

(c) Whoever holds and uses a cancelled certificate of citizenship or the certificate of a deceased citizen shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of ten years and to a fine of kyats twenty thousand.

21. Whoever forges a certificate of citizenship or abets such act shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of fifteen years and to a fine of kyats fifty thousand.

22. A person whose citizenship has ceased or has been revoked shall have no right to apply again for citizenship or associate citizenship or naturalized citizenship.

Chapter III

Associate Citizenship

23. Applicants for citizenship under the Union Citizenship Act, 1948, conforming to the stipulations and qualifications may be determined as associate citizens by the Central Body.

24. A person who has been determined as an associate citizen by the Central Body shall appear in person before an organization prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs, and shall make an affirmation in writing that he owes allegiance to the State, that he will respect and abide by the laws of the State and that he is aware of the prescribed duties and rights.

25. The Central Body may include in the certificate of associate citizenship the names of children mentioned in the application. The child whose name is so included is an associate citizen.

26. The child whose name is included under section 25, and who has completed the age of eighteen years shall make an affirmation in accordance with section 24, along with the parents.

27. (a) The child whose name is included under section 25 and who has not completed the age of eighteen years shall, within one year from the date he completes the age of eighteen years, appear in person before an organization prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs and make an affirmation in accordance with section 24.

(b) A person who fails to comply with sub-section (a) shall pay a penalty of kyats fifty per year to an organization prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

28. If affirmation is not possible within one year, application may be made, furnishing sufficient reasons to the Central Body, through the organizations prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs. If there is no sufficient reason after the date on which he completes the age of twenty-two years, he shall lose his associate citizenship.

29. (a) Where both the parents lose their associate citizenship, the children included in their certificate of associate citizenship, who have not completed the age of eighteen years, and the children included in their certificate of associate citizenship, who have completed the age of eighteen years, but have not made an affirmation cease to be associate citizens.

(b) Where one of the parents is an associate citizen and the other a foreigner, and if the mother or father who is an associate citizen, loses her or his associate citizenship, the children included in the certificate held by her or him, who have not completed the age of eighteen years, and the children included in the certificate held by her or him, who have completed the age of eighteen years, but have not made an affirmation cease to be associate citizens.

30. An associate citizen shall—

(a) respect and abide by the laws of the State;

(b) discharge the duties prescribed by the laws of the State;

(c) be entitled to enjoy the rights of a citizen under the laws of the State, with the exception of the rights stipulated from time to time by the Council of State.

31. An associate citizen shall not acquire dual citizenship.

32. An associate citizen shall have no right to renounce his associate citizenship during any war in which the State is engaged.

33. An associate citizen shall not acquire citizenship merely by marriage to a citizen.

34. An associate citizen who leaves the State permanently, or who acquires the citizenship of or registers himself as a citizen of another country, or who takes out a passport or a similar certificate of another country ceases to be an associate citizen.

35. The Central Body may revoke the associate citizenship of a person if he infringes any of the following provisions:—

(a) trading or communicating with enemy countries or with countries assisting the enemy country, or with citizens or organizations of such countries during a war in which the State is engaged, or abetting such an act;

(b) trading or communicating with an organization or with a member of such organization which is hostile to the State, or abetting such an act;

(c) committing an act likely to endanger the sovereignty and security of the State or public peace and tranquillity or giving rise to the reasonable belief that he is about to commit such an act;

(d) showing disaffection or disloyalty to the State by any act or speech or otherwise;

(e) giving information relating to a State secret to any person, or to any organization, or to any other country or countries, or abetting such an act;

(f) committing an offence involving moral turpitude for which he has been sentenced to imprisonment for a minimum term of one year or to a minimum fine of kyats one thousand.

36. An associate citizen who has acquired such citizenship by making a false representation or by concealment shall have his associate citizenship revoked, and shall also be liable to imprisonment for a term of ten years and to a fine of kyats fifty thousand.

37. An associate citizen who has committed abetment of obtaining, in a fraudulent manner, a certificate of citizenship or associate citizenship or naturalized citizenship for another person shall have his associate citizenship revoked, and shall also be liable to imprisonment for a term of seven years and to a fine of kyats ten thousand.

38. An associate citizen, who has personal knowledge of an offence committed by any person under section 36 or section 37, or is an accomplice to the commission of such an offence, discloses or admits the offence before organizations prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs, within one year from the date this Law comes into force, or within one year from the date of commission of the offence, shall be exempted from the penal provisions relating to such offence.

39. (a) The certificate of associate citizenship of a person whose associate citizenship has ceased or has been revoked shall be cancelled. A person holding such a cancelled certificate shall surrender it in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) Failure to surrender a cancelled certificate of associate citizenship or continued use of it or transfer of it, in a fraudulent manner, to another person shall entail imprisonment for a term of ten years and a fine of kyats twenty thousand.

(c) Whoever holds and uses a cancelled certificate of associate citizenship or the certificate of a deceased associate citizen shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of ten years and to a fine of kyats twenty thousand.

40. Whoever forges a certificate of associate citizenship or abets such act shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of fifteen years and to a fine of kyats fifty thousand.

41. A person whose associate citizenship has ceased or has been revoked shall have no right to apply again for associate citizenship or naturalized citizenship.

Chapter IV

Naturalized Citizenship

42. Persons who have entered and resided in the State prior to 4th January, 1948, and their children born within the State may, if they have not yet applied under the Union Citizenship Act, 1948, apply for naturalized citizenship to the Central Body, furnishing conclusive evidence.

43. The following persons, born in or outside the State, from the date this Law comes into force, may also apply for naturalized citizenship:—

(a) persons born of parents, one of whom is a citizen and the other a foreigner;

(b) persons born of parents, one of whom is an associate citizen and the other a naturalized citizen;

(c) persons born of parents, one of whom is an associate citizen and the other a foreigner;

(d) persons born of parents, both of whom are naturalized citizens;

(e) persons born of parents, one of whom is a naturalized citizen and the other a foreigner.

44. An applicant for naturalized citizenship shall have the following qualifications:—

(a) be a person who conforms to the provisions of section 42 or section 43;

(b) have completed the age of eighteen years;

(c) be able to speak well one of the national languages;

(d) be of good character;

(e) be of sound mind.

45. A person married to a citizen or to an associate citizen or to a naturalized citizen, who is holding a Foreigner's Registration Certificate, prior to the date this Law comes into force, shall have the following qualifications to apply for naturalized citizenship:—

(a) have completed the age of eighteen years;

(b) be of good character;

(c) be of sound mind;

(d) be the only husband or wife;

(e) have resided continuously in the State for at least three years as the lawful wife or husband.

46. (a) A person who has been determined as a naturalized citizen by the Central Body shall appear in person before an organization prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs, and shall make an affirmation in writing that he owes allegiance to the State, that he will respect and abide by the laws of the State and that he is aware of the prescribed duties and rights.

(b) A person, holding a Foreigner's Registration Certificate,on being determined as a naturalized citizen by the Central Body, shall appear in person before an organization prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs, and shall make an affirmation in writing that he renounces his foreign citizenship, that he owes allegiance to the State, that he will respect and abide by the laws of the State and that he is aware of the prescribed duties and rights.

47. The Central Body may include in the certificate of naturalized citizenship the names of children mentioned in the application. The child whose name is so included is a naturalized citizen.

48. The child whose name is included under section 47, and who has completed the age of eighteen years shall make an affirmation in accordance with sub-section (a) of section 46, along with the parents.

49. (a) The child whose name is included under section 47, and who has not completed the age of eighteen years shall, within one year from the date on which he completes the age of eighteen years, appear in person before an organization prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs and make an affirmation in accordance with sub-section (a) of section 46.

(b) A person who fails to comply with sub-section (a) shall pay a penalty of kyats fifty per year to an organization prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

50. If affirmation is not possible within one year, application may be made, furnishing sufficient reasons to the Central Body, through the organizations prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs. If there is no sufficient reason after the date on which he completes the age of twenty-two years, he shall lose his naturalized citizenship.

51. (a) Where both the parents lose their naturalized citizenship, the children included in their certificate of naturalized citizenship, who have not completed the age of eighteen years, and the children included in their certificate of naturalized citizenship, who have completed the age of eighteen years, but have not made an affirmation cease to be naturalized citizens.

(b) Where one of the parents is a citizen and the other a foreigner, and if the mother or father loses her or his citizenship, the children included in the certificate held by her or him, who have not completed the age of eighteen years, and the children included in the certificate held by her or him, who have completed the age of eighteen years, but have not made an affirmation cease to be naturalized citizens.

(c) Where one of the parents is an associate citizen and the other a foreigner, and if the mother or father who is an associate citizen loses her or his associate citizenship, the children included in the certificate held by her or him, who have not completed the age of eighteen years, and the children included in the certificate held by her or him, who have completed the age of eighteen years, but have not made an affirmation cease to be naturalized citizens.

(d) Where one of the parents is a naturalized citizen and the other a foreigner, and if the mother or father who is a naturalized citizen loses her or his naturalized citizenship, the children included in the certificate held by her or him, who have not completed the age of eighteen years, and the children included in the certificate held by her or him, who have completed the age of eighteen years, but have not made an affirmation cease to be naturalized citizens.

52. If a person married to a citizen or to an associate citizen or to a naturalized citizen, who is holding a Foreigner's Registration Certificate prior to the date this Law comes into force applies for naturalized citizenship and the husband or wife of such a person dies or is divorced from such a person before acquiring naturalized citizenship, the application for naturalized citizenship of such a person shall lapse.

53. A naturalized citizen shall -

(a) respect and abide by the laws of the State;

(b) discharge the duties prescribed by the laws of the State;

(c) be entitled to enjoy the rights of a citizen under the laws of the State, with the exception of the rights stipulated from time to time by the Council of State.

54. A naturalized citizen shall not acquire dual citizenship.

55. A naturalized citizen shall have no right to renounce his naturalized citizenship during any war in which the State is engaged.

56. A naturalized citizen shall not acquire citizenship or associate citizenship merely by marriage to a citizen or an associate citizen.

57. A naturalized citizen, who leaves the State permanently, or who acquires the citizenship of or registers himself as a citizen of another country, or who takes out a passport or a similar certificate of another country, ceases to be a naturalized citizen.

58. The Central Body may revoke the naturalized citizenship of a person if he infringes any of the following provisions:-

(a) trading or communicating with enemy countries or with countries assisting the enemy country, or with citizens or organizations of such countries during a war in which the State is engaged, or abetting such an act;

(b) trading or communicating with an organization or with a member of such organization which is hostile to the State, or abetting such an act;

(c) committing an act likely to endanger the sovereignty and security of the State or public peace and tranquillity or giving rise to the reasonable belief that he is about to commit such an act;

(d) showing disaffection or disloyalty to the State by any act or speech or otherwise;

(e) giving information relating to a State secret to any person, or to any organization, or to any other country or countries, or abetting such an act;

(f) committing an offence involving moral turpitude for which he has been sentenced to imprisonment for a minimum term of one year or to a minimum fine of kyats one thousand.

59. A naturalized citizen who has acquired such citizenship by making a false representation or by concealment shall have his naturalized citizenship revoked, and shall also be liable to imprisonment for a term of ten years and to a fine of kyats fifty thousand.

60. A naturalized citizen who has committed abetment of obtaining, in a fraudulent manner, a certificate of citizenship or associate citizenship or naturalized citizenship for another person shall have his naturalized citizenship revoked, and shall also be liable to imprisonment for a term of seven years and to a fine of kyats ten thousand.

61. A naturalized citizen, who has personal knowledge of an offence committed by any person under section 59 or section 60, or is an accomplice to the commission of such an offence, discloses or admits the offence before organizations prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs, within one year from the date this Law comes into force, or within one year from the date of commission of the offence, shall be exempted from the penal provisions relating to such offence.

62. (a) The certificate of naturalized citizenship of a person, whose naturalized citizenship has ceased or has been revoked, shall be cancelled. A person holding such a cancelled certificate shall surrender it in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) Failure to surrender a cancelled certificate of naturalized citizenship or continued use of it or transfer of it, in a fraudulent manner, to another person shall entail imprisonment for a term of ten years and a fine of kyats twenty thousand.

(c) Whoever holds and uses a cancelled certificate of naturalized citizenship or the certificate of a deceased naturalized citizen shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of ten years and to a fine of kyats twenty thousand.

63. Whoever forges a certificate of naturalized citizenship or abets such act shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of fifteen years and to a fine of kyats fifty thousand.

64. A person whose naturalized citizenship has ceased or has been revoked shall have no right to apply again for naturalized citizenship.

Chapter V

Decision as to Citizenship, Associate Citizenship or Naturalized Citizenship

65. Any person may apply to the Central Body when it is necessary for a decision as to his citizenship, associate citizenship or naturalized citizenship.

66. The Central Body shall—

(a) permit the applicant the submission of application with supporting evidence;

(b) decide in accordance with law;

(c) inform its decision to the applicant.

Chapter VI

Central Body

67. The Council of Ministers shall form the Central Body as follows:—

(a) Minister Ministry of Home Affairs	Chairman
(b) Minister Ministry of Defence	Member
(c) Minister Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Member

68. The Central Body has the authority to:—

(a) decide if a person is a citizen, or an associate citizen or a naturalized citizen;

(b) decide upon an application for associate citizenship or naturalized citizenship;

(c) terminate citizenship or associate citizenship or naturalized citizenship;

(d) revoke citizenship or associate citizenship or naturalized citizenship;

(e) decide upon an application regarding failure as to registration or affirmation.

69. The Central Body shall give the right of defence to a person against whom action is taken.

Chapter VII

Appeals

70. (a) A person dissatisfied with the decision of the Central Body may appeal to the Council of Ministers in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

(b) The decision of the Council of Ministers is final.

71. No reason need be given by organizations invested with authority under this Law in matters carried out under this Law.

Chapter VIII

General Provisions

72. No foreigner shall have the right to apply for naturalized citizenship from the date this Law comes into force, except under provisions of this Law.

73. A foreigner who is adopted by a citizen or by an associate citizen or by a naturalized citizen shall not acquire citizenship or associate citizenship or naturalized citizenship.

74. All matters relating to this Law, except penal matters, shall be decided only by the organizations which are invested with authority to do so.

75. The Council of Ministers shall, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Law, prescribe necessary procedures with the approval of the Council of State.

76. The following Acts are repealed by this Law:

(a) The Union Citizenship (Election) Act, 1948;

(b) The Union Citizenship Act, 1948.

Prime Minister and party inspect Food Industries Complex, Construction Industry Project and Trade godowns

Managing Director of the Foodstuff Industries Corporation U Maung Maung Than Tun reports matters relating to the Food Industries Complex to Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and party

Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, together with Deputy Prime Ministers *Thura* U Tun Tin and General *Thura* Kyaw Htin and Ministers U Ye Goung, U Sein Tun, *Thura* U Saw Pru, U Tint Swe, U Hla Tun and U Khin Maung Gyi, Quartermaster-General Major-General Aung Khin, Major-General Khin Maung Kyaw of the Ministry of Defence, Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office U Hla Tint, Director of Defence Services Intelligence Colonel Kan Nyunt and the heads of department concerned, inspected the Food Industries Complex in Daik-U Township, Pegu Division, the Construction Industry Project 1 and storage godowns in Pegu on 30 September.

On arrival at the Food Industries Complex of the Foodstuff Industries Corporation of the Ministry of Industry 1 at Daik-U at 9 am today, the Prime Minister and party were greeted by Deputy Ministers for Industry 1 U Maung Ohn and U Ba Chit, Deputy Minister for Industry 2 U Kyaw Za, Commander of the Central Command Brigadier-General Tuang Za Khai, Pegu Division Party Regional Committee Chairman U P Kyaw Han and Pegu Division People's Council Chairman U Tun Kyaw, Daik-U Township Party and Council functionaries, Managing Director of the Foodstuff Industries Corporation U Maung Maung Than Tun, Construction Corporation Command Engineer U Bo Gyi and officials concerned.

First, the Managing Director of the Foodstuff Industries Corporation reported to the Prime Minister and party on the construction situation of the Tapioca Plantation, Tapioca Starch Factory, Monosodium Glutimate Factory, Canning Factory and the Development Centre for Food Technology of the Food Industries Complex in the meeting room of the Complex. He also reported on matters relating to plans for the establishment of the Can Making Factory and the Citric Acid Factories.

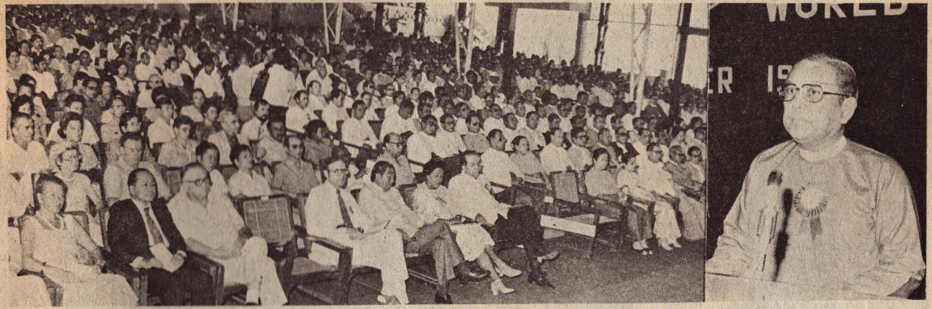
The Construction Corporation Command Engineer next reported on the progress of the construction projects.

The Prime Minister and Ministers discussed and gave guidance on the work to be carried out in connection with the Food Industries Complex and later inspected models of the factories of the Food Industries Complex, the Tapioca Plantation and construction project.

On the return journey from Daik-U to Rangoon, the Prime Minister and party inspected the Construction Industry Project 1 near Payalay village. Managing Director of the Construction Corporation U Kyin Hlaing reported on the construction situation of the project to the Prime Minister and party.

The Prime Minister and party later inspected the storage godown group 1 at Pegu where Managing Director of the Agricultural and Farm Produce Trade Corporation Colonel Nyunt Swe and General Manager U Toe Kyi reported matters concerning the storage godown group 1. The Prime Minister and party then returned to Rangoon arriving back at 3 pm.

Second World Food Day



Minister for Agriculture & Forests U Ye Goung delivers an address at the ceremony held in commemoration of the Second World Food Day

A ceremony to commemorate the Second World Food Day was held in the Saya San Hall, Kyaikkasan Grounds, at 3 pm on 16, October.

The ceremony was attended by Minister for Agriculture & Forests U Ye Goung; Deputy Ministers; members of the Co-operative, Agriculture, Livestock Breeding and Forest Affairs Committee of the Burma Socialist Programme Party Central Committee Headquarters; personnel of the Peasants Asiayone Central Body, Workers Asiayone Central Body, Rangoon Division Party Regional Committee and Rangoon Division People's Council; heads of department; Ambassadors and Charge d'Affaires *ai* in Rangoon; Representatives of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Burma; Planning Officers; Chairmen of Township People's Councils and Executive Committee members (in charge of agriculture, livestock, fishery and forest sector) in Rangoon Division; members of the World Food Day Celebrations Central Committee and Sub-committees; prize-winning farmers and students.

Director-General of the Planning and Statistics Department of the Ministry of Agriculture & Forests U Khin Maung Lat acted as master of ceremonies.

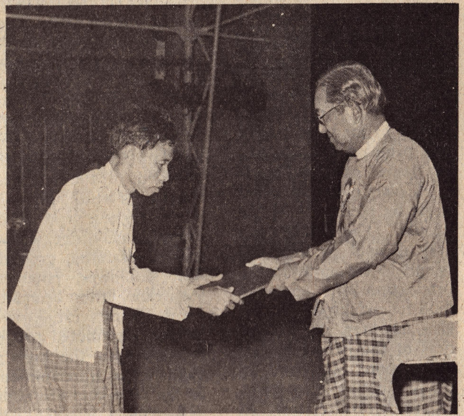
Minister for Agriculture & Forests U Ye Goung delivered an address.

He said:

I am very pleased to have the privilege of addressing this gathering to commemorate the World Food Day. To-day, also marks the 37th year of the establishment of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization designed to benefit the entire mankind. The World Food Day was held for the first time on 16 October 1981 and it is now being held for the second time this year.

Man's basic needs are food, clothing and shelter. Of these needs, food comes first as it is the most basic one. Man will be able to enjoy one's life only if adequate food and nourishment is made available. There is a Burmese saying that "One can abide by the 'Sila' or precept only when one has enough to eat". After food, clothing and shelter are man's fundamental needs. Only when these primary requisites are fulfilled will man be able to achieve a minimum living standard.

In the present world, agriculture and livestock production plays the strategic role in fulfilling mankind's requirements of food, clothing and shelter. The major supply of food for man comes from the agriculture and livestock sector. Moreover, such activities are continuous by nature and are inherently connected



Minister for Agriculture & Forests U Ye Goung presents the award for outstanding performance in the production of maize to U Tin Maung of Taze Township, Sagaing Division with man's efforts to produce. This continuous nature of agriculture and livestock production must be grasped fully in our co-operative efforts to provide adequate food for mankind.

When we assess to-day's world food situation, we find that it is not in a satisfactory state. During the year 1982 weather and rainfall conditions in some of the world's food producing countries have been erratic. The FAO has predicted that production of food grains like wheat, rice and corn will fall below the level reached in 1981.

In the world to-day, a large number of countries are faced with the food shortage problem. Attempts have been made all over the world to solve the problem of insufficient supply of food. To solve this problem through the provision of sufficient food, every collective effort must be made by all the people. The World Food Day is held to urge the people to cooperate in the production of adequate food for mankind. It will also heighten the awareness of the people to become more interested in the production of food and to work collectively in such endeavours. It will also encourage the formulation of long-term tasks for active participation by the people in world food production.

Burma, on account of its natural endowment, attaches the highest importance to agriculture. The State has also assigned top priority to the agriculture, meat and fishery sector. Various plans and projects have been drawn up and implemented to accelerate the output of the agriculture, meat, fishery and forestry sector. Modern and scientific methods have been applied in this sector and the State is assisting in the supply of the necessary inputs. The entire working people, under the leadership of the Burma Socialist Programme Party are making every endeavour to increase the production of food. As a result, success has been achieved, and production in the agriculture, meat and fishery sector has increased significantly and substantially. The successful achievement of the Burmese people will be beneficial to the whole world.

On the World Food Day, honours will be conferred to all those farmers who have set records in the production of food. They are the backbone of the working people who have tried hard to raise agricultural production. Last year, certificates and gifts of agricultural machinery and farm implements were awarded to the ten best cultivators who had achieved the highest yield in ten crops, namely, rice, wheat, maize, sesamum, groundnut, sunflower, potatoes, sugarcane, butter bean and gram. This year, prizes will be distributed to the farmers with the highest yield in the aforementioned ten crops and sorghum.

Just like last year, essay competitions were held throughout the country to enhance knowledge among the schoolchildren on the importance of food in man's life. Certificates and prizes will be awarded to those students who won in the essay competitions.

Also, like last year, news media such as the newspapers, radio and television networks are used to disseminate information on the World Food Day among the people.

Food and Agriculture Organization Representative in Burma Mr J S Lazo presents the award for outstanding performance in the production of potatoes to U Myint Soe of Kalaw Township, Shan State, at the ceremony held in commemoration of the Second World Food Day

These arrangements have contributed towards the successful commemoration of the second World Food Day. The World Food Day has been held all over the world to-day, just as we are celebrating it now. By commemorating the World Food Day, the FAO has drawn attention to the world problems of poverty and hunger and to the urgent need for their solution. In conclusion, may I call upon all those concerned to hold the World Food Day regularly every year so as to contribute towards the achievement of increased world food production.

FAO Representative in Burma Mr Oscar J S Lazo next delivered a speech.

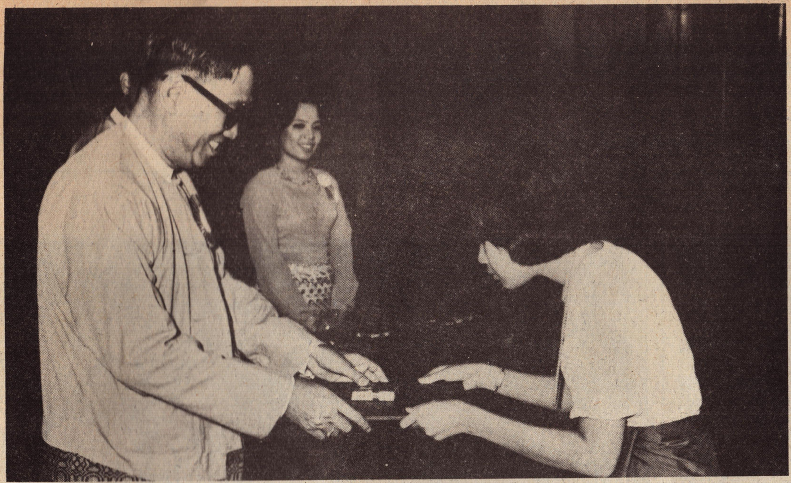
The FAO Representative said:

" '**Food Comes First**', the theme for this year's celebration of World Food Day, is the cornerstone of Burma's development programme. For years, the leaders of the Burma Socialist Programme Party have been inculcating this in the minds of the people.

"This teaching has been put to practice by the Burmese farmers and fishermen under the guidance of the Lanzin Party, and the all-out support at all level of the People's Councils and the various Asiayone. Even the *Tatmadaw* have enthusiastically lent a helping hand. Because of this concentrated effort, Burma is able to produce almost all of its food requirements in quantities that meet the needs of its people. In addition, it is able to produce an appreciable surplus of grain that can be made available to its needy neighbours.

Other developing countries, alas, are not as fortunate as Burma. For them, development dreams have turned into nightmares.

Tomorrow's food needs become today's main preoccupation.



Deputy Minister for Education U Hla Shwe presents a prize to a winner of essay competitions on the theme "Food comes first"

Indeed, in a world sick of materialism, haunted by nuclear destruction, and hungry for hope, the message of World Food Day—Food Comes First—should and must echo round the globe—for the problem caused by man's built-in selfishness has reached planetary proportions and therefore must be dealt with, on a planetary scale. We need to divert resources away from the pursuit of more and more sophisticated weapons for better use of the earth's resources to feed its people. All this wealth, all this power, all this technology can be made to work for life, not death or destruction.

"World Food Day is not a celebration limited to food and food alone, but it encompasses all that is related to the betterment of the less fortunate segment of humanity, that they too may enjoy the fruits of the earth and the sea.

"Let the message of World Food Day—**Food Comes First**—echo round the globe. Let us, in the words of the FAO Director-General, work together to solve finally man's oldest problem. Let us seek to create, in food and agriculture, the foundation of a truly global society".

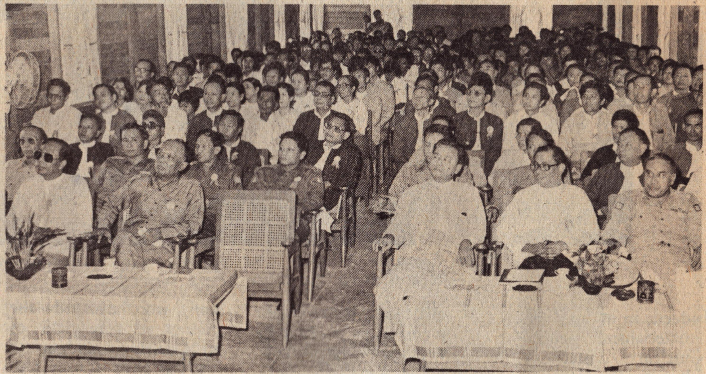
Minister for Agriculture & Forests U Ye Goung then presented awards to seven out of 13 farmers who achieved highest yields in the cultivation of 11 kinds of crops in the whole country in 1981-82—U Chit Nyein of Wetlet Township, Sagaing Division, and U Tin Shein of Nyaunglebin Township, Pegu Division, who achieved the highest per acre yield of 335 baskets paddy; U Maung Tin of Maymyo Township, Mandalay Division, who achieved the highest per acre yield of 123 baskets wheat; U Tin Maung of Taze Township, Sagaing Division, who achieved the highest per acre yield of 236 baskets maize; U Thet Tun of Taungtha Township, Mandalay Division, who achieved the highest per acre yield of 89 baskets sorghum; U Paw Kywe of Taikkyi Township, Rangoon Division, and U Ohn Kyaing of Sagaing Township, Sagaing Division, who achieved the highest per acre yield of 295 baskets groundnut

FAO Representative in Burma Mr Oscar JS Lazo next presented awards to the remaining six farmers who achieved highest per acre yield of crops — Daw Tin Mar Htwe, daughter of U Aung Than of Yamethin Township, Mandalay Division, who achieved the highest per acre yield of 38 baskets sesamum; Daw Ohn Shwe of Yamethin Township, Mandalay Division, who achieved the highest per acre yield of 138 baskets sunflower; U Hla Than of Gangaw Township, Magwe Division, who achieved the highest per acre yield of 86 baskets butterbeans; U Kyin Maung of Gyobingauk Township, Pegu Division, who achieved the highest per acre yield of 67 baskets gram; U Kyi Win of Pyinmana Township, Mandalay Division, who achieved the highest per acre yield of 79 tons of sugarcane and U Myint Soe of Kalaw Township, Shan State, who achieved the highest per acre yield of 12,161 viss potato.

Deputy Minister for Education U Hla Shwe presented prizes to winners of essay competitions on the theme of World Food Day "Food comes first". The first prize went to Ma Thida Oo, 10th Standard, Basic Education High Level School No 4, Sanchaung, Rangoon Division; the second prize to Maung Soe Min, 10th Standard (A), BEHLS, Kawlin Township, Sagaing Division; the third prize to Ma Aye Aye Thet, 10th Standard, BEHLS 2, Bassein West Township, Irrawaddy Division and the consolation prizes to Ma Myo Myo, 10th Standard, BEHLS No 2, Thaton, Mon State and Maung Pye Moe Nyein, 10th Standard, BEHLS No 1, Magwe, Magwe Division.

The guests present were then entertained with a programme of variety dances by the Fine Arts Department of the Ministry of Culture.

Agriculture and livestock breeding station (Wettigan) opened



Secretary of the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control Deputy Minister for Home & Religious Affairs U Min Naung delivers an address at the opening ceremony of the livestock breeding station (Wettigan).

The agriculture and livestock breeding station (Wettigan) where narcotic drug addicts who had undergone treatment at Thayetmyo in Magwe Division will undergo further treatment and rehabilitation under the drug abuse control programme was opened at 9 am on 20, Oct. at Wettigan village in Prome Township, Pegu Division.

The opening ceremony was attended by Secretary of the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control Deputy Minister for Home & Religious Affairs U Min Naung, Central Committee members Deputy Minister for Social Welfare and for Labour U Pau Khan Thang, People's Police Force Director-General U Thein Aung, Pegu Division People's Council Chairman U Tun Kyaw and Executive Committee members, Prisons Department Director-General U Win Lwin, Colonel Phone Myint of the People's Police Force, Commander of No 66 Light Infantry Division Colonel Aye Thaung, Colonel Tha Htay, Pegu Division PPF Director U Hla Ngwe, Drug Addicts Treatment and Research Department In-Charge Dr Khant, Livestock Development and Marketing Corporation Managing Director U Pyi Soe Social Welfare Department Director-General U Thaung Lwin, members of Pegu Division Drug Abuse Control Committee, Party, People's Council and mass and class organization personnel of Prome, Paukkaung, Padaung and Shwedaung Townships, Home & Religious Affairs Ministry personnel, personnel of the Health Ministry, Agriculture & Forests Ministry, Social Welfare Ministry and Labour Ministry, Lanzin Youths and Red Cross youths and students of Prome, villagers and working people from neighbouring villages and invited guests.

At the ceremony members of the panel of chairmen were Pegu Division People's Council EC member in charge of social affairs U Kyaw Nyunt, U Kaung Nyunt, U Kyaw Soe, Dr Zaw Sein Lwin and Prome Township People's Council Chairman Major Tin Sein and master of ceremonies was Agriculture and Livestock Breeding Station (Wettigan) Supervisory Committee Secretary Principal of the Wettigan PPF Training School No 2 U Pe Khin.

The ceremony chairman U Kyaw Nyunt made on opening address.

Then on behalf of the Chairman of the Central Committee for DrugAbuse Control Minister for Home & Religious Affairs the Central Committee Secretary Deputy Minister U Min Naung addressed the ceremony.

The ceremony ended with a speech by Health Department Drug Addicts Treatment and Research Department In-Charge Dr Khant.

In the afternoon Deputy Minister U Min Naung and party met the trainees of the station and then inspected the various buildings and held dicussion with the staff members.

Altogether 111 trainees are attending the course which will last for 42 weeks teaching agriculture and livestock breeding in theory as well as in practice.

A new page in Kachin State history

By Pho Sha **Photos In Wah Aung (Kachin State)**

Kachin State Party Regional Committee member U M Sin Sar addressing the meeting

NAMTI is a village in Mogaung Township in Kachin State. Inhabited by Burmese, Shangyi, Khamti Shan and other nationals, numbering 11457, this village has ten wards. It is famous in the country for the sugar mill, the largest mill in Kachin State; also, it is a junction of roads to Myitkyina, Waingmaw, Mogaung, Kamine townships. For this reason, Namti is the meeting place of all kinds of people from all over in search of jobs in the area where jade, sandalwood and gold are produced. There is trade and traffic for various kinds of commodities, and among such traffics is the one for opium and narcotics.

As narcotics are easily available there, the number of drug addicts swells, and among the addicts are sugar mill workers and sugar-cane farmers. In 1975, fiftyfive mill workers were hospitalised; and in 1982 these 55 released from the hospital were examined: 26 returned to work, 12 died, two were transfered to another work depot and four were dismissed. The 26 workers were re-examined, and 20 had to be re-hospitalised because they had relapsed to addiction; of them 15 had relapsed, one an occasional and four were completely cured. Including 37 addicts in the workers' quarters of the Namti Sugar Mill, there were 261 from Namti village tract. Myothit village-tract with a population of 1452, had 69 addicts; Langwa village-tract with a population of 3786, had 66 addicts; Kanhla village-tract with a population of 2135, had 53 addicts; Myadaung village-tract (population 1543) 40; Thuhtaygon village-tract (population 1673) 23; smaller village-tracts: Sitinyan (population 80) and Nyaungdaw (population 300) had 30 and 35 addicts respectively. All told, there were 579 addicts. Of course, there were several more who had not been registered.

Such widespread addiction caused a lowering of productivity and affected the national economy. Immediate effective measures were, therefore, called for to give treatment to the addicts in the Mill and the villages, and thus eradicate the addiction, and also to put a stop to the drug traffic in the area. This urgent need has produced a mass movement against narcotics, which is, in fact, turning a new page in the history of Kachin State.

On September 25, 1982, a mass meeting was held to inaugurate this movement. Early morning, even before sunrise, gong-beats were heard in Namti and its neighbouring villages where people were astir.

Clad in their national dress, playing their national music, people marched to the entrance of the village where all routes met. When all arrived, placards were carried, followed by dancing Kachin girls in their resplendent dresses, and marching in their wake were rows of working people marching toward the meeting place, the Sugar Mill's athletic ground. Slogans such as "Black Opium, White Opium—Our Enemy"; "Heroin: Modern Killer"; "Drug Addict Is Our Enemey"; "Drug Traffickers, Get Away!" "Root Out Drug Traffic"; "Drug Suppression, Our Concern". All routes merged and over ten thousand people had assembled on the ground. The entire area was filled with natives in their national dresses, school children in uniforms, Lanzin Youths in uniforms, and workers in their blue uniforms.

Kachin State Party Regional Committee member U M Sin Sar, State People's Council Chairman U G. Bawn Ying and Council members, military officials and other invited guests were present.

U Ba Thaung, Chairman of the Drug Suppression Committee, presided. U M Sin Sar, U G. Bawn Ying and Major Soe Hlaing, Chairman of Mogaung Township People's Council, addressed the meeting. Two resolutions relating to withdrawal treatment to be given to the addicts and suppression of the drug traffic were proposed by Ma Mya Thein, a rural youth representative, and Yebaw Zaw Win, and seconded by Tun Aung, a worker youth of the Sugar Mill, and Ma Thein Nam, a rural youth, respectively.

After the resolutions had been passed, the Chairman made a concluding speech and the meeting ended with shouts of slogans.

"This campaign depends for its success on small core groups in various villages," said Dr. U Ba Thaung of Myitkyina who was in charge of withdrawal treatments. He explained how these small core groups comprising representatives of village people's councils, Lanzin Youth Organization, Red Cross Society, Fire Brigade and some of the ex-addicts, worked under the leadership of the local units of the Party. "They collected data of the addicts and also information of the drug traffickers and carried out their assignments with the help of the people. They helped the addicts to get withdrawal treatment and exposed the drug merchants and got them arrested," said U Aung Din, Vice Chairman of the Drug Suppression Committee.

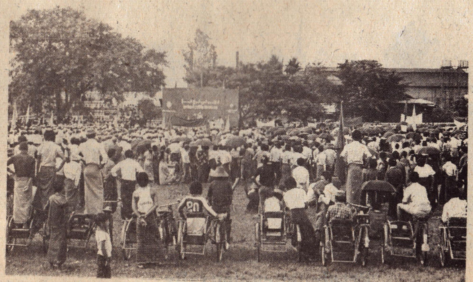
After the mass meeting, the task of sending the seven hundred addicts to hospital was to be handled by the hard core groups. They had to make arrangements for hospitalization, batch by batch. "If, let's say, the addict is a farmer, the helpers have to find ways and means of helping him out in his economic and social affairs. Money, provisions, candles, cigars and other things have to be provided," said Dr. U Ba Thaung. The helpers had to assist the ex-addicts to rehabilitate by sharing his work in the fields or looking after the animals he had been breeding. Discussion meetings had to be held between the hard core group members and the addicts, conferences held with township officials, hospital staff and social workers with a view to finding ways and means of rendering help to the addicts who were under treatment.

Kachin State Party Regional Committee member U M Sin Sar said at the mass meeting that the addicts' ages ranged from 15 to 35 years, which he said was a great loss to the nation. These addicts unwittingly posed as a deterrent to national progress at such crucial time as this when a social revolution is being carried out, and so the people of the country must use their full force to remove this impediment, he added.

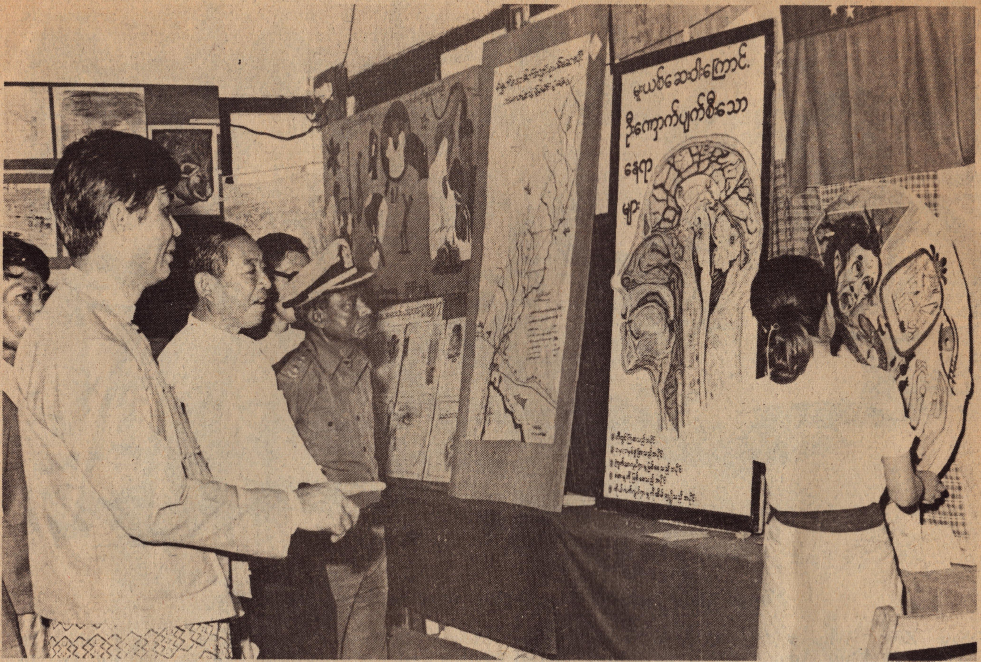
Kachin State People's Council Chairman U G Bawn Ying addressing the meeting

Clad in national dress, playing their national music, students and working people marching forward to the meeting place

Namti Mass Meeting denouncing drug addiction and traffic



Mass Meeting in progress



State People's Council Chairman and guests viewing the exhibition

People attending rally

True, in those days black opium was dangerous but today's P.4, or the white opium, is much more dangerous to the nation, and a complete suppression of drugs of all kinds is imperative.

The First Pyithu Hluttaw has declared the drug suppression campaign as a mass national movement. Not only in Burma, but in all other countries of the world, this campaign is being carried out with might and main. In Burma it is being carried out in the form of mass meetings, seminars and lectures; the State has been funding the withdrawal treatment of the addicts. Dr. U Kyaw Sein, Director of Medical Services in Kachin State, reiterated the disadvantages of drug addiction, saying that it has lowered the productivity of the individuals, thus affecting the economy of the nation.

Now that the residents of Namti village tract have launched a campaign against drug addiction and traffic, a new page has been turned in the history of Kachin State.

Chairman of Mogaung Township People's Council said that an improvement of the living conditions and environment must be made to prevent ex-addicts from a relapse, and a reorientation of outlook and help and assistance from the working people are a necessity. A complete annihilation of this drug danger can be achieved only by a mass movement of the people all over the country.

English rendering by
Mg Thein Myint

A mass rally denouncing the dangers of narcotic drugs was held at Namti Township Sugar Mill in Mogaung Township in Kachin State on September 25, 1982. The rally was attended by the working people from Namti and eight neighbouring village-tracts. The wholehearted participation by the Kachin working people opened a new chapter in the history of Kachin State.

Photo: In Wah Aung (Kachin State)

Back Cover:

The paddy planting contest (Rangoon Division 1982-83) was held on September 1, 1982 at Ywathagyi in Hlegu Township, Rangoon Division. Girls can be seen participating in the contest with zest and zeal.

Photo: Hla Aye(Information)

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